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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. IV No. 27 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1945 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

The Village Maiden

Artist—R. S. Mulgaokar.

Negro Theatre Wins Broadway's Plaudits

(See Page 3)

THE HAUNTED HOUSE

By S. R. CHANDRAN

Shanker was so badly in need of a house that he was prepared to put up even with a Ghost as his fellow-tenant!

Shanker vacantly blinked at the weather-beaten, coarse-looking, warped, wooden board which hung precariously at the dangerously inclined gate of Laxmi Sadan. On the board could be seen, if looked carefully, an inscription, TO LET: APPLY WITHIN.

The building itself presented an equally ghastly sight, and from its appearance, the obvious conclusion one drew was that it was haunted! Otherwise there was no reason how it could have remained vacant in 1945, when people were paying huge amounts of Black Money to get a room. The landlord whose main source of income it had been once, now cursed his luck. He cursed also the rich gentleman in English attire, who walked straight into his flat one fine morning, and paid six months' rent in advance and occupied the house, only to succumb to a sudden heart attack next morning.

That was the last occasion when the landlord saw money in the shape of rent, as his other tenants also left the rooms immediately they came to know that a hale and hearty young man had died within a day of his occupation of the flat. However, they did not leave the house and the landlord in peace; they circulated a malicious rumour that the place was hopelessly haunted and surrounded by ghosts and evil spirits of all kinds.

Within a few years this rumour had become a confirmed fact. The thickets and green shrubberies which grew unhindered lent support to this rumour; there was no sign of life anywhere within an earshot of the place. An old mali had the whole house at his command and he was the only living being found there. And sometimes even he was apt to be mistaken for a ghost!

★ ★ ★

Shanker did not waste a minute longer than necessary. He immediately got in touch with the landlord, who was only too happy to get a tenant. Shanker explained to him that what he wanted was a quiet place free from the bustle of the city, which will restore his shattered nerves. The house, he said, would suit him very well. As soon as the deal was over and he had paid a month's rent in advance he moved to the flat.

The darkness crept in, the insects and the crickets, the frogs and the rats, began their oratorial practice. It must have been a little over midnight when Shanker just passed into the realms of sleep, as the place was quite new.

He heard a noise, or was it his fancy! He suddenly opened his eyes. The noise had ceased. But the light in the other room was lit,—it was burning with full brightness. Did he forget to switch off the light, in his hurry to go to bed? Or was it any ghost?.... Ghost? Phew? What an idea? Why did he think of the ghosts then? Perhaps he had only forgotten to switch off the light. He crossed over to the switch board in the next room and put off the light. The croaking of the frogs and the chirping of the crickets no more disturbed him and he once again slumbered in peace.

The old mali knocked at the door vigorously for he had counted Shanker as already dead and cold! It was quite a hot Sun that shone outside. The Mali was surprised to see him, it seemed, in flesh and blood. Shanker had only a warm smile for him....but he remembered the incidents of the previous night, the noise and then the light....He thought he would mention it to the mali in any case. But no! He must investigate it first. Can't be a ghost, anyway. Maybe a robber who had got away in fright—and how silly it would look of him to say he was frightened of a thief! Had he not daunted the bursting bombs!

As the day dawned the thoughts of the night—the robber and the ghost!—were left far behind. During the day, the breeze swept away the calendars that hung on the wall and the windows rattled against their sills. Shanker enjoyed it, and loved the house,—if only for the airy rooms, for the green sight overlooking the balcony, for the solitude and calmness that surrounded, for the peace and happiness that would restore him his nerves.

★ ★ ★

Night again. The chirping, croaking and all that in its wake. Shanker made sure he bolted all doors and switched off all lights, before he went to bed. He slept that night more soundly. And in the morning he was disturbed by the wild knocks of the mali. He got up and unbolted the door. "What's it this time,," he thundered. The mali was trembling with fright and pointed a shaking finger at the other room." "Light"! .....

Shanker saw the light for the first time, "But how?", he asked himself.

"This is the very same flat where that gentleman died of heart attack." The mali added, more in the nature of an explanation for the presence of light....

"Died?" Shanker asked getting interested...."Who died?"

"Yes, sab. Died next morning. He stayed only a day and a night!"

"I have stayed two days and two nights!"—Shanker tried to be casual and joking in his tone.

Shanker had the mali tell him the whole story to which he listened with a religious ardour. The mali told him that for a year now every night the ghost entered the room, and switched on the light; the ghost was invisible and entered somehow, for the bolts were intact. The inference Shanker drew led him to a blank. "Ghosts! Fiddle-sticks!" he muttered, and dismissed the mali with clear instructions that in any case he should never be disturbed.

★ ★ ★

The night again. But Shanker had resolved to keep awake and find out the truth. He had been hardened by accidents and misfortune. He had led a life of adventure during all his life, though now his nerves were tired. He had daunted the bullets and braved the bombs, and the idea that he was frightened by invisible ghosts, looked silly enough to make him red.

As he lay on the bed, his thoughts naturally flew back to the adventurous life he had on his way, flirting with death every now and then. His reveries drew a sudden check. He was wide awake. He could clearly hear the purring noise which came nearer and nearer....the same kind of noise he heard on the first night..... It must be the ghost, if that is....

He sprang up with alacrity, but without making the slightest noise. Now the noise was definitely coming from the other room..... Maybe just about the door which opened outside. He stationed himself ready for any contingency that might arise which might call for self-defence.

"Cree....ch" that was the same again. Where did it come from? Sure, it was from inside the room. He was not allowed to dwell on that noise, for there was a thud the next moment....and simultaneously the light was on! The light! Perhaps the thud followed the light....Apparently there was nothing in the room. Only a harmless rodent struggled in the middle of the room under the powerful light.

"So that's the ghost?" said Shanker in a voice of exultation and final triumph as he trapped it within a flower vase which came handy. Everything was quite clear to him now as a tangled mystery was to Sherlock Holmes. The rodent must have been a daily visitor to the place! He had read somewhere that these creatures had peculiar habits; when once they began visiting, they came necessarily through the same route, and precisely at the same hour. As Shanker recapitulated the whole scene over again it occurred to him that the switch knob was moved while the rodent took a hop from there. Due to the several years' use, before the building became 'haunted' the switch had become loose.

★ ★ ★

The old mali knocked at the door untiringly, and Shanker could not hear any of them, due to the previous night's adventure and exhaustion after the final triumph. He slept soundly. Persistent knocks, however, came to be heard at last. "That ghost again," he muttered, as he walked half awake to the door. He had already enough of the "Ghosts" on the way and it was some time before he remembered the hectic incidents of the night. The mali was loudly calling in his usual hoarse voice, that could have brought back even the dead!

"Sab"! the mali was visibly shocked as he saw Shanker.

"Why did you disturb me? Why don't you heed my instructions?" Shanker was shaking with anger.

"But, Sab, it's one o'clock....and I thought that the ghosts have actually eaten...."

Shanker could be no more angry towards such a harmless, well-meaning soul. He physically dragged him to the other room and pointed to the flower-vase.

"I have captured your ghost alive!" he added, as he snatched the old man's staff. At the mere mention of the ghost the mali withdrew in fright.

"Here, kill it!" said Shanker as he opened the flower vase. But the mali had gone. He dealt a deft blow at the dazed rodent and it writhed in pain under the blow.

When he related the whole story to the landlord, he was so pleased that the landlord even undertook to paint the house anew and clear away the thickets that grew in abundance. Of course, Shanker had to stand the expenses!

Ludmilla Lavrova and Vasili Terentyev, solo dancers of the Red Army's "Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble", in a Ukranian 'Hopak'.

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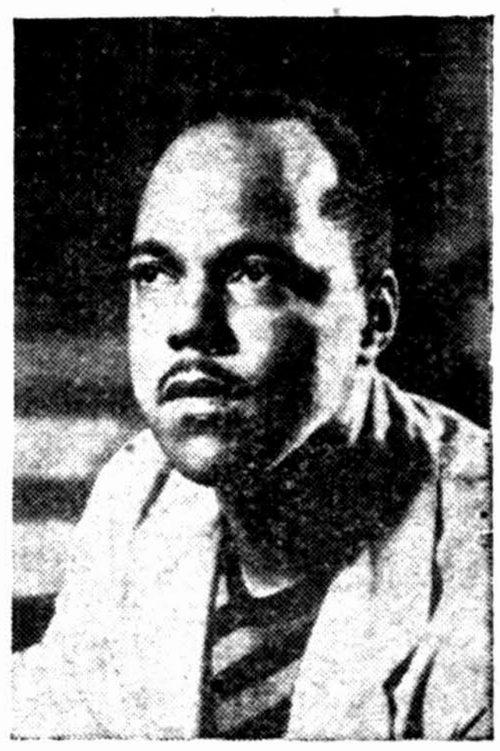
NEGRO THEATRE WINS BROADWAY'S PLAUDITS

Fred O'Neal actor and assistant director

Hilda Sims in the role of 'Anna Lucasta'



Owen Dodson, author and co-director of 'Garden of Time'

The American Negro Theatre began four years ago with six cents, the equivalent of three annas, as working capital. Now it is one of the foremost experimental theatres in the United States, and one of its productions, "Anna Lucasta", is being acclaimed by both drama critics and public alike as one of Broadway's current best shows.

With headquarters in a basement in Harlem, center of New York City's Negro population, the American Negro Theatre has an ambitious programme. Its choice of plays is not restricted by commercial considerations—although, as in the case of "Anna Lucasta", it has proved that High Standards do not eliminate the possibility of commercial success.

When, four years ago, eight Negro actors decided to start an experimental drama group and found they had six cents among them, they "invested" the sum in postcards, inviting other actors for a second meeting. Thirty attended—and the American Negro Theatre was born.

The theatre's standards were high and the group emphasized the necessity for training, for working together, for producing only plays which it felt had worthy stories to tell. For three years they toiled away, occasionally visited by Broadway drama critics who were attracted by their ideas and their presentations and who usually commented favourably on their work.

But it was not until the production of "Anna Lucasta" that the Theatre received general recognition. The story, told simply and tenderly, achieved popularity through its unabashed realism which nevertheless recognized the possibility of happiness for the humble and the unfortunate in spite of the machinations of the wicked and the greedy.

"Anna Lucasta" moved from Harlem to Broadway, and to larger audiences. The play has already run for a year, with most of its original cast, and its popularity continues.

Burton Rascoe, drama critic for the New York World Telegram newspaper, in a recent column said that the American Negro Theatre's competence and thoroughness reminded him of the original Moscow Art Theatre under Stanislavsky.

"When you apply for membership in the organization", he wrote, "you must serve a full year's apprentice ship before you are admitted. You must undergo almost as severe a discipline as an inductee in the paratroop or commando forces. Classes and tutoring in acting, diction and body-work are offered, and each apprentice must take six courses of eight weeks in each class, besides falling to and doing whatever manual work is required of him, such as keeping the theatre clean, setting out chairs, pulling up the curtain, making and repairing scenery, and manning lights. No malingering is tolerated."

Rascoe continues: "'Anna Lucasta' has a cast which functions more as a unit than any other play on Broadway. Even when Canada Lee (a well-known American Negro actor) who starred in 'Native Son' joined the cast for the Broadway production, he assumed a comparatively minor role in the interest of the play's total effect. For there are no stars in the American Negro Theatre neither in the plays nor in the management, there is complete equality and democracy; no one is 'boss.' The whole membership of the co-operative reads every play considered for production the executive committee makes the final choice."

Rascoe says that when the Theatre started "most of the women players were in service as domestic, as many of them are now; the men were porters, bartenders, tradesmen."

But, with a new grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and with the "Anna Lucasta" company contributing a percentage of its salaries to the Theatre as well as giving a benefit performance for its welfare, "prospects are improving."

Rascoe points out, too that, "the theatre draws no colour line in its search for actors and material; 'Anna Lucasta' is by a white author, and there were nine white players and nine Negro players in another production, called 'Walk Hard'."

Since "Anna Lucasta" and "Walk Hard", the American Negro Theatre has produced "Garden of Time", by Owen Dodson, which employed music, the dance, and poetry to tell its story; and "Henri Christophe", the story of the three great fighters for Haitian independence, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean-Jacque Dessalines and Henri Christophe.

Perhaps Hilda Simms, who plays the title role in "Anna Lucasta" and Fred O'Neal are the two outstanding actors in the American Negro Theatre. Mr. O'Neal besides being assistant director in the theatre, won the Clarence Derwent Award for the best supporting role of the 1944-45 season.

(Below) Earl Hyman, Hilda Sims and Roberta Perkins, in a scene from "Anna Lucasta.

(Right) One of the drama-with-dance scenes from "Garden of Time". The play employed a Grecian effect in its scenery using only pillars and curtains as backdrops.

She Runs A School For Brides

Telling Them About American Ways

By R. F. LAMBERT

One of the strangest war jobs is that of Miss Elsie Celli, pretty dark-haired Red Cross worker from Boston who runs a school at Rainbow Corner Piccadilly Circus, for some of the 20,000 British girls who have married American servicemen and want to learn facts about life in the United States.

Before coming to Britain Miss Celli spent a year with the American Red Cross in Iceland. She arrived here in December 1943 as Red Cross programme director, and on Christmas Day it was decided to give a small tea party to G. I.'s and their British wives. The Red Cross hostesses were the first American women most of the brides had met and they inundated them with all sorts of questions, many of which could not be answered. So they were invited to come again the following week, and now some of them have attended regularly for well over a year.

At first the classes were open to both brides and fiancees and only a handful of rather shy girls were present. But now they have become so popular that owing to lack of space only married women can be admitted; even so at the last session more than 200 had to be turned away.

Doughnuts

The first thing the brides want to know is how to get to America: another question, almost as common is: "How do you make an American doughnut?"

With the thoroughness that characterises most forms of American welfare work, Miss Celli has got the Office of War Information to prepare a booklet on Selected American Recipes which is given to every bride on request. It has a table of English and American measures and where possible it gives an English adaptation of the dish that can be made from the British ration, so the girls can experiment right away with the mysteries of American waffles and Boston baked beans.

Before I left Rainbow Corner Miss Celli insisted on my eating an American doughnut and now I know why they are so popular.

One of the chief objects of the classes is to remove the excessively rosy view that most of the brides seem to have formed of their new country. This is due partly to the films and partly to their husbands, who having been away from home for two or three years look back on it through rather nostalgic eyes.

"It's all like Mayfair before the war, isn't it?" one wife asked Miss Celli innocently.

So they are taught that American life is not all swimming pools and cocktails; that half the population live on farms or in towns with less than 2,500 inhabitants and that 17 per cent of American families live on less than £120 a year and over a quarter on incomes ranging from £120 to 250.

The sessions last for two hours and start at 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month. There is room for about 200 girls most of whom are aged between 19 and 25; some of them bring their husbands and babies as well. First there is a talk on some aspect of American life such as home-making, health and hygiene cooking or education. Then sometimes a film is shown often of a "deglamorising" type.

During the evening there is a forum when questions can be asked. Language presents some difficulty, but in the official booklet "A Bride's Guide to the U.S.A." a glossary is given from which the student can learn amongst other things, that Americans call 'boots' 'shoes' and 'chips' French fried potatoes."

Miss Celli also answers many questions about immigration problems and citizenship which is not granted until the applicant has passed an examination and resided in the States for three years. "Rumours ranges," wrote one girl who is going to Rome N. Y., "from proving you can read and write to knowing a complete history of the U.S. which is enough to make a strong woman reel".

Actually some knowledge of American geography and government is needed but the examination is not difficult and candidates can enrol for special citizenship courses.

Girls also wish to learn about the districts where their future homes will be. During the evening groups form round the American hostesses coming from different parts of the States and they are bombarded with questions. "What's the climate like? What do people wear?" How far is the nearest town?" are some of the things brides want to know.

All Not Hollywood

Once a fashion show was given by Red Cross girls who had smuggled civilian clothes across the Atlantic, and the audience were surprised at the simplicity of the dresses and the prevalence of cotton frocks, which Hollywood had not led them to expect. They were told the price of each garment which was usually well below the English equivalent.

Besides holding these classes Miss Celli answers several hundred letters a week coming from G. I. brides all over the British Isles. Some of them though not intended as such strike one as rather humorous. "You say it takes from ten weeks to three months to marry an American soldier" wrote a girl; "how long does it take to marry a sailor?"

Another wrote that she would be delighted to attend the classes "provided they don't interfere with baby's feed time" and a third sent a piece of wedding cake with the solemn request that Miss Celli should sleep with it under her pillow

One thing of immense interest to all brides is the American scheme for demobilisation, and Miss Celli has dealt with this at length. If questions are too technical or specialised for her and her helpers they are referred to the American Embassy or the O.W.I. Here is a library where brides can read books about all aspects of American history geography and government.

Most of the girls are eager to learn everything they can about America but some are nervous about the reception they will get. One girl was offered the chance to go to the States to have her baby, but at the last moment she found the prospect of arriving in a strange country and going to an unknown relative too much for her, and she decided to stay in Britain with her husband.

The school helps a lot in such cases by introducing girls who are going to the same place, and by explaining that any prejudice about Britain is likely to be in the bride's favour.

Recently the American Government announced that it would transport to the States free of charge except for a dollar a day for subsistence the dependents of all U.S. serving men now in Europe. Dependents of men who are now in the States are eligible provided the husband has the rank of staff sergeant or over.

Accommodation is limited but about 200 wives have already gone—the vanguard of those who will swell by 20,000 the inhabitants of the New World who are of British stock.

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On The Threshold Of A New Life

Sindhi Literature Is In The Throes Of A Regeneration

By DOULATRAO PARSHURAM

An outsider who casually observed the literary conditions obtaining in Sind might (not unnaturally) draw a similarity between the desert condition of Sind and the barrenness of Sindhi literature. But while the similarity remains (crude as it is), there is really no relation between the one thing and the other (even remotely). Sind is a land of sand dunes, it is true, but these dunes have no influence on the Sindhi folk at least in so far as literary output is concerned. There is almost absolute dearth of original Sindhi writers, but not because Sind is a waste (physically). There are other agencies at work which are responsible for this.

Shah Abdul Latif

As a matter of fact sand dunes have provided the setting in which the greatest poet of Sind worked to produce the most beautiful poetry he ever wrote. Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit (literally meaning 'sandhill') being of an ascetic nature built with his own hands the village of Bhit amid the striking scenery of sandhills and retired from Kotri where he had formerly lived. In Bhit his genius flowered the music of his soul rose to a crescendo, and the world was dowered with literary gems that the Sindhis treasure highly and that if made accessible to the outside world would open up vistas of new literary wealth before them.

Shah Latif is in a class with Kabir and Nanak, who preached unity in the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries. Nanak lacks the fervour, wit and originality of Kabir, but his verse is clear poetry not lacking in poetical excellence. Shah Latif bypasses them both in that he not only possesses fervour and originality, but his poetry has the requisite excellences also. Shah Latif was a Sufi, a heretic according to the orthodox elements in the Muslims, and living, as he did, during the reign of the fanatic Aurangzeb, his tolerance towards Hindus must be considered remarkable. Even though he travelled widely and ventured even out of Sind, he could not have come actively in contact with the ideas of Kabir or Nanak. His advocacy of unity, therefore, is a precedent in western India. Others, the later advocates of religious tolerance, were inspired by the example of Shah Abdul Latif.

The annals of Sindhi literature—in fact, Sindhi literature itself—may be said to have commenced with Shah Abdul Latif. Thus, Sindhi literature is now two centuries old. But it does not retain that degree of freshness and youth that it had at the outset. The 'Risalo' (collected works) of Shah Abdul Latif which constitutes the bulwark on which Sindhi literature stands would be a proud possession for any literature of the world; and in fact it is the work on which the Sindhi language depends to give it the right to have its literature. Without it, and only in the second degree without the works of Swami, Sachal, Bekas, Bedil, Rohal, Dalpat, Inayat, etc., Sindhi literature would be an empty boast.

The very air of Sind is full of the mystic fragrance of these flowers of Sufism. Centuries of Sindhis "have listened to their outbursts, sung their Kafis (ballads) to the accompaniment of the Earthen Jar and the Sitar; the ploughman at his plough, the shepherd boy leisurely grazing his sheep, the rustic on the Persian wheel goading the weary oxen to ply, the camel-man in the desert, the refined and cultured gentry, Musalmans and Hindus alike—all sing of the Sorrows of Separation, and in heart rending strains utter the question and the cry, 'Oh, where, where art thou?' It is impossible to exaggerate the unifying influence which these mystic poets have exercised on the different communities of their province. Thus, divided, as the Hindus and the Mussalmans are, in their daily life by separate creeds, ritual and dogma, yet they resemble the Ganges and the Jamuna flowing apart and under different names, but the same in essence and merging into one another, becoming, after all, one and the same.

"Sufism is the common ground on which all the desert inhabitants meet in fond embraces as members of a fraternity which knows no caste, colour, or creed, but which only asks, 'Are you thirsty, O traveller? Enter, then, and drink!' Hindus and Musulmans all may not be familiar with the Sufi doctrines, but the spirit of their teachings pervades every heart and brings home to it the essential identity of Rama and Allah. Indeed, it can with justice be remarked that Theosophy is not a new thing in Sind. Centuries before the birth of Olcott, Blavatsky and Besant these Sufi mystics sang the song of Divine wisdom, and in their religion of Love levelled all distinctions born of ignorance. So it is not uncommon in Sind even now to find Hindu disciples bowing in reverence at a Muslim shrine or Muslims before a holy place of the Hindus. Indeed, not a month passes but it sees a fair at some sacred shrine of one of these Sufi poets, where thousands of devoted disciples flock from all parts of Sind, Hindus and Musalmans alike, keeping vigil and filling the night air with the soul-dwindling strains of the departed sages." (M. M. Gidwani).

But of all these sages, Shah Latif is the most important and the most revered. "He is incomparably the greatest man whom Sind has yet produced in the realm of imaginative art." (H. T. Sorley) Shah Latif stands aloft, a luminous star, whose lustre few can match, much less outshine.

Poets Predominant

It is notable feature of Sindhi literature that almost all of its original, imaginative writers have been poets. In the realm of prose there are few outstanding first-hand authors. The commencement of Sindhi literature was made in poetry; as it grew, it was fed and filled by poetry (we have already mentioned the later poets who contributed to it); it grew decadent because there were no poets to nourish it, there being no atmosphere for poetry during the political, social and economic upheavel consequent on the annexation of Sind by the British in 1847. As order and settlement came there was a movement to revive the literature of Sind. But this revival was sought to be achieved by the translation into Sindhi of important works in other languages. The measure that was taken recourse to only in the form of a life-saver, has unfortunately maintained its hold on Sindhi literature and become its life-stream. Only, it is the wrong type of blood.

The real blood has been ousted—the real blood of original, imaginative works—and the present-day Sindhi literature is a rotten corrupt body filled as it is with the wrong type of blood. It was supposed, over seventy years ago, when the revival of Sindhi literature was planned, that after the pace had been set by the introduction of translations, the fullness would be achieved by original writing. But the fullness was not achieved and Sindhi literature continued to be stunted in growth. Very little comparatively has been written in prose that is original and not borrowed from anywhere. If at all there is any creative art, it is again in the realm of poetry. All these past decades since the last quarter of the nineteenth century it is poets who have provided any measure of relief in the surrounding atmosphere of secondhand writing.

The most noteworthy Sindhi poet of recent times is Syt. Kishinchand Tirathdas Khatri (Bewas). He is the head of a school in Larkana. Simple, unassuming, to a degree shy, he has written really wonderful poetry. He has written on diverse topics and from a perusal of his works it is clear that he has vast knowledge which, for one of his station, is a proud achievement. "Shirin Shair" (Sweet Verse), incorporating some of his best poems, is a treasure of wisdom and insight into physical and human nature, of lyric and music, of substance and of poetic excellences. He is almost retired now, from his job as also from literary creation. In fact, in the very recent years his work has not had that quality in it that it had during the first flowering of his genius. He writes very rarely now, at the importunation of some publishers, and that too with effort. Poetry is not spontaneous to him now; he is not averse even to translations of poems.

The other poets of note are Phani, Dilgir, Dukhayal (all known by their pen-names). The last mentioned is a product of the Congress nationalistic movement. Khaddar clad, simple, winning in his manners, he goes about from village to village, singing, rousing people with the influence of his music. He is more of a versifier than a poet, rather a propagandist, but he can touch his verses with appealing music and reach the hearts of the masses. This is in fact the main task of the poet.

There are many others who vainglorioously call themselves poets—professors and students and unemployed persons—but at best they are versifiers and that too second-hand versifiers. Upstarts there are in every literature, but there are always persons of worth, too; it is Sindhi's misfortune however that a large majority of writers in Sindhi are worse than novices.

Outstanding Initiators

THIS APPLIES with prose-"writers" also. We have already observed that there has been little creative writing in Sindhi prose. Sindhi prose literature was inaugurated some seventy years back with the translation of some important outside works into Sindhi. Prose was so deficient that, later, when Sindhi school text books were compiled, they were based on writings in other languages.

The earliest writers were Dewan Dayaram Gidumal (going sometimes under the pseudonym of 'Sigma'), Mirza Kalich Beg and Lilaram Watanmal. The first and the last mentioned did not write much, and whatever they wrote has not contributed much to Sindhi literature, nor is it extent. Mirza Kalich Beg has been more fortunate in that his works are still available to everyone and are read quite often. He did write one or two original volumes, but in the main he was a translator. His output was vast (over 150 volumes) most of which is second-hand stuff. His work lacks in quality where it gains in quantity. He is noteworthy only for his untiring research into the facts of Shah Latif's life.

Simultaneously with these writers, another figure was coming into prominence. Later on he dominated the scene. He was Dewan Kauromal Chandanmal. He penned a few books himself, at least half of which if not more were translations. But his contribution to Sindhi literature is not to be gauged from what he wrote himself. It is rather the provision he made for the publication of more and better works that should be considered as his legacy to Sindhi literature. He established the 'Kauromal Sahitya Mandal' at Hyderabad (Sind) which remains still as a fine memorial to the great personage who gave of his talent, money and missionary zeal to Sind. He was a great social reformer and did much to improve the conditions obtaining in Sind. Even his literary work was a part of his social reform movement. 'Through literature to life,' and he meant to improve the life of his countrymen by spreading his ideas through literature. He passed away in 1916, leaving his mission to be completed by others.

The 'Kauromal Sahitya Mandal' has done great work in popularising Sindhi writing, encouraging writers, publishing good works, selling and pushing the sales of almost all books published in Sindhi. Notwithstanding the fact that most of its publications have been translations, the way it has helped in adding to Sindhi literature is praiseworthy and a fit tribute to the zeal of its founder.

A remarkable magazine which did yeoman's work in the early thirties in providing original, thought provoc-ting literature (not fiction) is "Sindhu" edited by Syt. Bulchand Rajpal. It collected in its lists a roster of versatile writers who are really the first rate writers of Sind. Syt. Bherumal Meharchand, grammarian, lexicographer, keen scholar, and biographer-critic of Shah Abdul Latif; Dr. H. M. Gurbuxani, scholar of Persian, and editor of Shah Latif's 'Risalo'; Prof. L. H. Ajwani, intellectual, scholar in subjects dealing with life and with literature, egoistic, caustic critic (to our way of thinking, he is the best original writer in Sind at present); Prof. N. R. Malkani, Congressman, commentator on rural topics, charming writer (he WAS, that is); Mr. Moulai Shidai, first-rate scholar; all these and almost all the modern poets wrote for this magazine. But now "Sindhu" is in a state of decay and even the most herculean efforts have not been of avail in holding it up.

One writer we must not forget to note: the late Parmanand Mewaram. He passed away only recently; but until he was alive there was none to match him in lucid, beautiful writing. He conducted the "Jote" (Light) through which he propagated his missionary ideas and served the Sindhi nation. He was a convert to Christianity by choice, and presented to Sind a translation of the well-known work "Imitation of Christ." He was a lexicographer too; his dictionaries are the best of their kind. He was revered by all people. Sind is rightly proud of him.

Why This Backwardness?

Inspite of such writers of ability as we have mentioned above, Sindhi has a backward literature. Some outsiders go to the extreme of saying that Sind has no literature in fact. But that is an erroneous view. We need not refute it, in light of what we have already mentioned above. But Sindhi literature has not progressed because it is check-a-block full (to use a very expressive American slang expression) of writings by countless immature, upstart translators; because it is predominantly a welter of translations. Every person who feels he can write a line of Sindhi begins to make translations of outside works. Every quill-driver attempts translations of Tagore's work, even though he might not understand a single poem or story for himself.

Without talent, without education, without comprehension, every fellow rushes into the literary field. And because the field is limited, there are always numerous pen-men who are requesting, imploring the publishers to publish their work. The publishers, therefore, are not at all willing to give encouragement to any writer. Even the real writers, writers of worth, are pushed out by the upstarts. Those who have any talent, lacking encouragement, even give up the thankless job of writing.

Thankless in the sense that not only does it not bring a single pie to the writer's purse, but also in the way that when a publisher brings out any of your works he feels and shows that he has done an obligation on you. The publishers might gain something like five to six hundred rupees from a novel (net profit) but they certainly do not offer a single pie as honorarium to the person who

(Continued on Page 17)

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WHY THIS HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY?

By M. ISMAIL KHAN

While the leading educationists of India are solving our language problem, there are certain elements among us who are trying to widen the gulf which already exists between the supporters of Urdu and Hindi—the two modern languages of India! The latest outburst with regard to this controversial subject, emanates from no less a person than Babu Purshottamdas Tandon himself, who is, besides being a man of arts and letters, speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly. During his recent visit to Poona, according to a Press report, he addressed large gathering of students and workers and emphasized, with all the force at his command, that Hindi was the only language which could be called the National Language of Hindustan. Such tall claims are repudiated with an equal force by the stalwarts of the other party, who likewise, claim that Urdu is the only 'lingua franca' of Hindustan.

And yet, paradoxical as it may sound, neither of the two languages can signally be called the common language of India as they are so very interdependent that one cannot do without the other. If we glance through the linguistic history of our country, it will be observed that both Urdu and Hindi have been flourishing side by side for years and that they have a common literature, to build which, both Hindus and Mussalmans of India have contributed equally—hence, they are the two National Languages of Hindustan. Then why this ballyhoo?

Origin Of Urdu And Hindi

In ancient India, people spoke dialects and languages then existing, viz., Rajasthani, Braj Bhasha, Kari-Boli etc. But, Hindi was most commonly spoken and understood by the majority. When the Mughuls came to India, they spoke Persian, while their subjects, drawn from different communities and sects, spoke or understood Hindi. As there was no common language for the court, a good deal of inconvenience was caused in the early part of Mughul regime. But gradually, the people acquired a Persian vocabulary of daily use, and similarly, the rulers borrowed Hindi words which were found most handy for mutual intercourse. Now this admixture of vocabulary became the official link between the rulers and the ruled and was latterly called "Zaban i-Urdu"—the language of the camp. The word "Urdu" is a Turkish word, meaning Camp.

As "Zaban-i-Urdu" became popular day by day, it was shortened to 'Urdu." This is how Urdu became the official language of the court and naturally, the rulers adopted the Persian Script as the medium of writing. In order to fulfil their social and business obligations, the Hindu subjects had to learn the common script as adopted by the government. It is apparent that when a victor sets foot on a foreign soil, the inhabitants of the country have got to imbibe the culture and language of their new master. Thus, this newly born "baby" passed through different cradles until it grew up to be a working member of the family. In short, it was a seed sown by both the Hindus and Mussalmans jointly. This combined effort produced a rich harvest, to reap which both have equal rights!

The adoption of the Roman script would make Hindustani—the common language of both Hindus and Muslims—the "lingua franca" of Hindustan.

As time passed by, the relations between the rulers and the subjects became cordial, so much so that even the Hindi scholars began to recite poems in Persian and Urdu in the open court along with their Muslim contemporaries, and compiled valuable works which will remain a cherished treasure in the history of Indian literature for generations to come!

Literature Has No Caste

A literary genius, whether he expresses his thoughts in his own language or in a language mastered by him, has one aim all the time and it is this: to extend a helping hand to the development of literature without any racial or communal prejudice. If you scan the pages of world's literature, you will come across names of distinguished writers who have written scores of books in languages other than their own, and India is second to none in this respect. Among the many talented sons of the soil, Munshi Premchand's name deserves a special mention. Though a Hindu, he was a prolific writer of Urdu of his times, and even today, some of his literary works rank amongst the best India has yet produced. And in modern India today, we have his able successor, in the person of Krishan Chander, who is acknowledged as one of the best writers of Urdu.

But the irony of fate is, that a majority of our modern writers of Urdu and Hindi have a mania of using a high-sounding vocabulary in their writings—a tendency which is to be highly deplored. Now let us trace the root cause of this blunder! Ever since the rival political parties came into power, the language problem of our country has taken a political shape, with the result that what was once a common heritage of the people of Hindustan has now become the platform of communal discord. Too much sanskritisation by cultured Hindus has made Hindi a Hindu language, and too much Persianization by cultured Mussalmans has made Urdu a Muslim language. This erroneous policy of our literary heads has complicated the two languages to such an extent, that an tions to this, but their names can be counted on fingers' tips. The names of two eminent educationists deserve special mention here. They are, Dr. Zakir Hussain, of Wardha Scheme fame, and Dr. Abdul Haq, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-e-Urdu. The latter, besides being Father of Urdu, freely uses simple Hindi words in his writings which charm the beauty of his expression. He does not coin new Urdu words like his Hindu contemporaries. I wish India had men of his calibre!

TWO LANGUAGE-THEORY

The linguistic survey, as given in the beginning of the article, proves that Urdu and Hindi are the two National Languages of Hindustan. I know both and love both, and I don't see any reason as to why should they not be recognized as the two official languages of India? When some of the European States can have two officially recognized languages, why can't we? They have so much in common—the same grammar, the same construction and more than 50 per cent common vocabulary. Unless the two languages are learnt by the people of Hindustan, it is well-nigh impossible to achieve communal harmony.

The compulsory teaching of Urdu and Hindi should be introduced in our schools and colleges, paying of course, especial attention to the language of the student concerned. Special care should be taken in the selection of common vocabulary so that students are not bored with high-sounding Sanskrit and Persian words. The Educational Board, consisting of eminent educationists drawn from all over India, will see to that. And if the supporters of this scheme fail to solve the problem, there is yet another solution.

Turkey's Example

Supposing, this compulsory teaching of two languages injures the religious sentiments of the party concerned, then we can simplify the two by removing Sanskrit and Persian words (which are not found useful in the beginning) from them. This newly formed "vocabulary" can well be called "Hindustani"—the language of Hindustan. By simplification, I don't mean to say that the literature of the intelligentia be done away with—from it. What I really mean is, that the simplified Hindustani be used as a lingua franca of India for the masses and mixed gatherings of people of all classes, while High Urdu and High Hindi will continue to be spoken in the "intellectual circles" concerned.

The Indian Script

If Hindustani is recognized as the official language of Hindustan we have yet to face another problem—that of the Script. Which of the two scripts should be adopted—Hindi or Urdu script? The germs of party politics are so deep-rooted in the minds of our people that a true Musalman will not give up his 'Islamic Script' of the Quran, and a true Hindu will not give up his 'Holy Script' of the

(Continued on Page 15)

Science Afloat In The Pacific

Royal Navy's "Fleet Train"

By Walter Tschuppik

In his speech of September 28, 1944, Mr. Churchill made it known that, already at the beginning of 1944, the building of a "Fleet Train" had begun; a gigantic assemblage of ships comprising large and medium sized vessels serving specific purposes and fitted out as repair ships, ammunition and supply ships, leave ships and mobile hospitals. The purpose of this floating escort is to increase the mobility of each British Fleet so that it can be independent of its land base for many months.

This modern "Fleet Train", unique in the history of naval warfare, is already operating under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings in the Pacific Ocean, and has already taken part in operations supporting the battle fleet against the Japanese on Ryuku Islands.

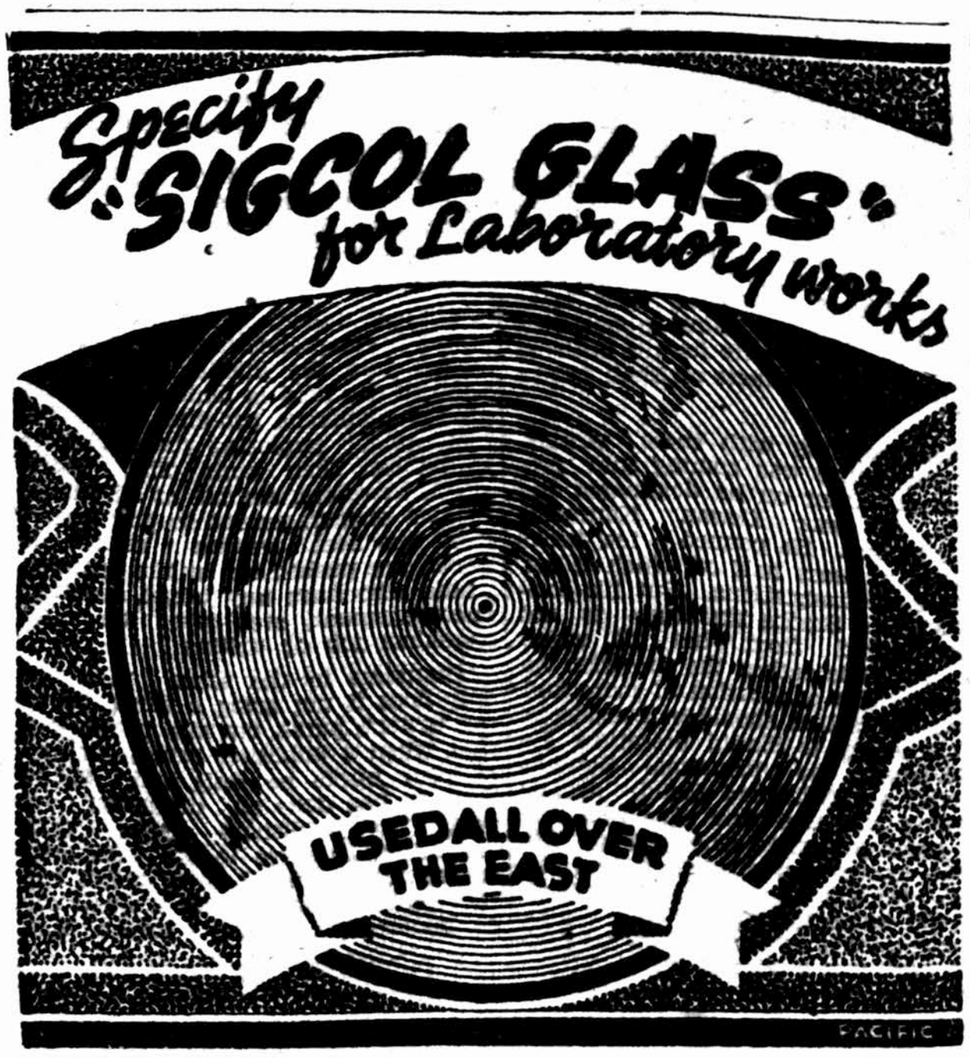
There are many salvage ships, ocean-going tugs, ammunition ships, drinking water supply ships, aircraft carriers, ships fitted out as work shops and even floating breweries, theatre and entertainment ships and floating stores ships. The imaginative stories of Jules Verne have been put into the shade by reality.

Each one of the these special ships is a wonder of technique, involving the combined experiments of naval architects, doctors, chemists, physiologists and psychologists with experience of tropical conditions, to discover the measures to be taken to ease the living conditions of sailors during long voyages across sun-drenched oceans.

One of the most difficult problems facing marine engineers was that of ventilation—but was successfully overcome. The foul, stale air is replaced by fresh, dry air with the aid of fans, air-vents, and by the installation of ventilating pipes, air compressors and air extraction pumps. In the wards and sleeping quarters the air is changed every five minutes, in the engine rooms every minute, and in the galleys every 30 seconds.

Heavy demands were made on the naval architects' ingenuity, as ships entering probable operational zones are not allowed to show any lights at night. Take, for example, an aircraft-repair ship: this has 18 large, fully-equipped workshops with lathes and forges employing 250 fitters, 80 electricians, 360 locksmiths, turners and other metal workers. There are rest-rooms, shower-baths, laundries, canteens, kitchens, a shoe-repair and tailor shop—and even a cinema on board. A ship of this kind is, indeed, a world of its own.

There are other ships on which beer is brewed and ice-cream produced, where sailors can meet in spacious entertainment halls and bars. During the last few months, the Royal Navy has been one of the biggest buyers of refrigerators. A monthly average of 500 refrigerators has been ordered. There are other ships mainly for the sick, fitted with dispensaries and specially constructed to suit the various climatic conditions. Large laboratories are also fitted up.



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LEAGUE TERMS TO LORD WAVELL

DEMAND FOR ALL MUSLIM SEATS IN COUNCIL

Viceroy To Begin Talks With Party Leaders Today

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 7.

That the Muslim League would be prepared to submit names if Lord Wavell were to assure it that only Leaguers would be nominated to fill in all seats of the Muslim Moiety on the Executive Council is believed to be the decision taken by the Working Committee of the League this morning.

The Committee held a brief sitting and, according to reports, authorised Mr. Jinnah to communicate its decision to Lord Wavell in order to secure from him the requisite assurance.

The Committee meets again to-morrow morning by which time Lord Wavell's reply is expected to be received. Mr. Jinnah would also seek elucidation in regard to the total strength of the Council and the strength of the respective minorities.

Commentators hold that Mr. Jinnah will not get cent per cent satisfaction from Lord Wavell. According to my information Lord Wavell would rather roll up his plan than allot all seats in the Muslim Moiety to All-India Muslim League. It is believed here that Lord Wavell may not allot a seat to Congress Mussalmans. That might be the highest concession that the Viceroy might make to the League. At the same time Lord Wavell is almost certain to allot one or two seats to independent Mussalmans such as the Unionists in the Punjab in order to find representation to the body of men who are outside the Congress or the League. No one knows how Lord Wavell's mind is working. Indications however are that it is highly unlikely that Lord Wavell will by-pass the League. But looking from every angle all arguments point to Lord Wavell carrying all major parties with him in selecting his team.

Nohwithstanding the League's decision today, persons in touch with the Viceroy's House are optimistic that the present difficulties are likely to be solved by personal discussions between Lord Wavell and party leaders. They hold that Lord Wavell will be able to convince Mr. Jinnah that his plan will afford reasonable security to Mussalmans. These personal discussions are expected to commence to-morrow.

SEALED LETTER TO VICEROY

SIMLA, July 7 (A.P.I.)

A sealed envelope containing "the unanimous decisions" of the Muslim League Working Committee was delivered by Mr. Jinnah's Secretary at the Viceregal Lodge at 1-15 p. m. today.

It is understood that the Muslim League's communication to the Viceroy asked His Excellency if he would accept the right of the Muslim League to nominate all the Muslims to the new Executive Council and accept the names suggested by Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League reassembled at Cecil Hotel at 9-40 a. m. Mr. M A. Jinnah presiding. The Premiers of Sind and Assam were present.

Before the meeting commenced the Nawab of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League and a Member of the Working Committee, had forty minutes talk with Mr. Jinnah in his room.

The Muslim League National Guard, carrying the League standard, welcomed the members when they arrived to attend the meeting.

The Muslim League Working Committee adjourned after one hour's sitting.

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan told the Press that the Working Committee had arrived at certain decisions which would be communicated to the Viceroy by the President.

DELICATE SITUATION

SIMLA, July 7 (A.P.I.): With the submission of panel of names by all parties represented at the Simla Conference except the Muslim League and the Muslim League President's letter to the Viceroy asking for clarification of certain points, the initiative in regard to the Simla negotiations has once again passed into the hands of Lord Wavell, writes the political correspondent of the 'Associated Press of India.'

The further progress of the Simla Conference for setting up an Interim Government will depend upon the nature of replies which Lord Wavell will give to the two demands reported to have been made by the Muslim League: Firstly, whether Lord Wavell will accept Muslim League's claim to nominate all Muslim members on the new Executive Council and secondly, what will be the strength and nature of representation accorded to other minorities on the new Executive Council.

Until a satisfactory reply to these two questions is received from the Viceroy, it is gathered, the Muslim League will not submit the panel of names.

The reply to the League President's letter is expected from the Viceroy by to-morrow morning when the League Working Committee is meeting.

DELICATE POSITION

The position is described tonight as a delicate one.

There is no indication at all from the official quarters as to Lord Wavell's attitude in regard to the Muslim League's demands except for what he said on the last day of the conference in answer to an inquiry that while he could give no guarantee to any party that he would bind himself to accept all names submitted by any party, he would ensure parity of representation between caste Hindus and Muslims and the representation for other important elements in the country.

League circles are very reticent and have not given any indication of what the final attitude of the League will be pending a reply from the Viceroy to the League leader's query.

CONGRESS HOPES

Meanwhile, the Congress President's letter to Lord Wavell enclosing the list of fifteen names expresses the hope that the formation of the Interim Government proposed under the Wavell Plan will be the first step in India's march to her national independence. The letter, it is gathered, conveys to Lord Wavell the Congress belief that the Congress is accepting the Wavell proposals in the hope that it will lead to complete independence.

An analysis of the Congress list of names shows that there are five Congressmen (three Hindus and two Muslims), three Muslims Leaguers, one Hindu Mahasabhaite, one non-Congress Hindu, two scheduled caste Hindus, one Parsi, one Indian Christian (woman) and one Sikh. The list includes top-men in the Congress in the Muslim League and in the Hindu Mahasabha.

Bihar Harijan Leaders Meet Mahatma

SIMLA, July 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jamnaram and Ram Ghulam Chaudhruru, prominent nationalist Harijan leaders of Bihar, called on Mahatma Gandhi to-day and discussed Harijan problems. They also met Dr. Rajendra Prasrad and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, members of the Congress Working Committee.

Poona Protest

POONA, July 7. (A.P.I.): A partial 'hartal' was observed by Hindu shops in Poona to-day as a mark of protest against the Wavell proposal.

In the evening, a meeting was held by the local Hindu Sabha circles when prominent Sabha leaders of Poona voiced their protest against the Wavell scheme.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, July 7.

Previous Closing	.....	22.80
To-day's Opening	.....	22.81
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's Closing	.....	22.79
Difference	.....	—.01

Pandit Jawaharlal is a great rider and can give points to many a seasoned rider. He went hores-riding to attend the Congress Cabinet meeting.

MAULANA AZAD FOR VICEROY'S COUNCIL?

Name Included In Panel: Jinnah And Shyam Prasad Mukerjee Too Figure In List

SIMLA, July 7. (A.P.I): Mr. Mohd. Ajmal Khan, Private Secretary to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has delivered the letter containing the Congress panel of names at the Viceregal Lodge.

The Congress President despatched his letter to the Viceroy at 7 p.m.

IN THE CONGRESS LIST

It is understood the following are included in the list: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and another non-Congress Hindu, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan, Nawab Mahammad Ismail Khan, Master Tara Singh, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, two scheduled castes—one, Mr. Munuswami from Madras and another from Bengal.

The Congress Working Committee and the Congress invitees to the leaders conference met this morning to give final approval to the list of names to be submitted to the Viceroy.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m. at Mahatma Gandhi's residence.

The Congress Working Committee which reassembled at 2 p.m. at Mahatma Gandhi's residence adjourned at 5 p.m.

LIST MODIFIED

The list of names to be submitted to the Viceroy, which was approved yesterday by the Congress Working Committee was placed before the joint meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the Congress invitees to the Simla Conference this morning.

The Congress invitees made certain criticisms and suggested one or two alterations in the names proposed by the Congress Working Committee. This has naturally necessitated further consideration of the list by the Working Committee in the afternoon in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi and this delayed the despatch of the list which was to be sent at 2 p.m.

This list was reconsidered by the Working Committee this afternoon. After two hours' discussion, the Committee incorporated the alterations suggested by the Congress invitees earlier in the morning and empowered the President to write a letter enclosing the panel of names to the Viceroy.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were together for nearly two hours with Mahatma Gandhi in giving final touches to the letter to be sent to the Viceroy.

HEAVY AGENDA

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, who left Manor Ville' an hour after the Working Committee meeting was over, told the Associated Press of India that he was sending the list of names to the Viceroy through his secretary this evening.

Asked when the A. I. C. C. was meeting, Maulana Azad said that it had been decided to convene the A. I. C. C., but the date and venue would be fixed later on.

Asked how many days more the Working Committee would meet, the Congress President said that the agenda was very heavy and a few more sittings of the Working Committee might be necessary.

The Working Committee is meeting again to-morrow at 2 p.m. at Manor Ville, Mahatma Gandhi's residence.

Nehru Amazes French Writer

Eva Curie Narrates Scene At Railway Station

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 7.

In his informal talks with Indian pressmen today Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru narrated two incidents which, he said, amazed foreign visitors to India. One was the manner in which Indian leaders went about without any formalities. The other was his own behaviour at a railway station. He drew a vivid contrast from the experience he had, of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India. He mentioned how when the Chiangs came to India, Madame Chiang was surprised to see Pandit Nehru going about without any protection. She Pandit Nehru going about without asked Pandit Nehru if he did not fear that any crank political opponent might come and shoot him. To this Pandit Nehru replied: "Madame, life will not be worth living if one is to go about with bodyguards".

In this connection Pandit Nehru mentioned how he saw policemen in plain clothes guarding Chiang's countryhouse in Chungking situated on a hillock in forests. The guards were not visible, but they were to be seen behind the trees standing back to back.

An incident which amazed the French writer, Eva Curie, who visited Pandit Nehru, was when he went to the Allahabad railway station to receive her. In a book she has written she expressed great surprise at the manner in which Pandit Nehru moved about on the railway platform "unprotected" and at the manner in which he rushed into a third class compartment where some quarrel was going on between passengers who were shouting that some military man in that compartment was misbehaving towards some lady passengers.

Pandit Nehru, clearing a way for himself, rushed into the compartment to the amazement of this French writer and told the passengers that they could certainly deal with that military man who was insulting lady passengers instead of merely shouting

Congress President's Message To China

BANNER AND BEACON OF NATION'S FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM AND LIBERATION

WASHINGTON, July 7. (Reuter): President Truman declared "the task of crushing the Japanese militarism is in its final phase", in a message to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek on the Eighth Anniversary of China's stand against Japan. "Full weight of the Allied might is gathering momentum to be hurled against the Japanese", he said.

China enters her ninth year of war with Japan today with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's armies swinging over from the defensive to the offensive, said the new military spokesman in Chungking, Major-General Kuo Chi Chis.

Japanese casualties in the eight years of war, he declared, were more than 2,500,000, of which 1,300,000 were killed. Chinese losses were heavier owing to inferior equipment, but confident and better trained troops would give a good account of themselves in the coming counter-offensive.

New Chinese successes at many points were reported by the spokesman. These are the latest developments: Chinese vanguards battling along the southern corridor have reached a point on the Liuchow-Kweilin Highway 12 miles east of Liuchow.

East of the Canton-Hankow railway they have taken three towns, Lungnan, Tingnan and Chiennan, forcing the Japanese to withdraw to Namyung (200 miles north of Hong Kong).

The Chinese communique also stated that the Chinese have re-occupied Pingchang, in south-western Kwangsi and are chasing the Japanese towards the Indo-China border.

Indian Leaders Greet China

SIMLA, July 7 (A.P.I.): On the occasion of the Eighth Anniversary of the Sino-Japanese War, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have sent the following messages to the Chinese people.

Maulana Azad says: "On this Eighth Anniversary of Japan's unprovoked and wanton attack on China I want to send on behalf of the Indian National Congress our heartfelt greetings to the brave Chinese people. Their heroic fight has won the admiration of the entire world and along with all other freedom loving people of the earth we are waiting for the day when she will bring the struggle to a victorious end. We have watched her efforts with anxious hearts, for she is, we feel, engaged in the same fight for freedom and democracy for which we have fought and are still fighting in India. Her sacrifices have been many and her sufferings untold, but I am confident that out of her sacrifice and suffering will be born the new China that will re-interpret eternal values of Chinese civilisations for the modern world."

Pandit Nehru says: Double seventh! What memories of eight terrible years of war and devastation, of horror and vast suffering of scores of millions and at the same time of the magnificent courage and endurance of the people of China and keeping alight the bright flame of resistance against all odds. I offer my homage to the people of China on this anniversary and express my firm faith in China's great destiny and earnest hope and belief, abiding friendship and co-operation of China and India in future that is unfolding in Asia and the world.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu says: "On the historic anniversary I offer my heartiest love and homage to the Chinese people whose heroic stand of magnificent courage, faith, sacrifice and implacable passion for freedom has become the banner and beacon of all the nations struggling to attain liberty and especially of India. It is my earnest hope and free conviction that the two neighbouring countries of India and China will strengthen their immemorial ties of friendship and together give the world the gift of liberation, culture, progress and peace."

India's Greeting

NEW DELHI, July 6 (A.P.I.): The following message was sent by the Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, to the Commissioner of China to India, New Delhi, on the occasion of the Eighth Anniversary (July 7) of the beginning of China's war of resistance.

"Once again it is my privilege to convey to you and through you to the members of the Chinese forces and other Chinese in India the greeting of the Government of India on the anniversary of the Chinese war of resistance.

"With the annihilation of the enemy in the west, victory in the east cannot be long delayed; to which victory China's indomitable endurance and sacrifices will have made such a magnificent contribution.

The Commissioner of China to India replied: "I write to thank you and through you the Government of India for the greetings you have been good enough to convey to me on this Eighth Anniversary of our war of resistance".

America Praises China

WASHINGTON, July 6 (U.P.A.): The end of the war in the Far East should come before another anniversary of the start of the Chinese-Japanese conflict, which led up to the present Far Eastern holocaust, leading Americans said tonight in messages to China on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the start of her heroic resistance against Japanese militarism.

The Senator, by inference, doubted the success of American efforts to arrange an understanding between the Communists and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's followers. "China herself, must solve her own internal problems," he said.

RELEASE SARAT BOSE

"No Justification For His Detention Without Trial"

CALCUTTA, July 6 (A.P.I.): A resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners was passed at a public meeting held at the Howrah Town Hall today. Mr. N. C. Chunder presided.

The meeting held that no lasting political settlement between the British Government and India was possible without a general political amnesty and demanded particularly the immediate release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, "the accredited leader of Bengal."

The meeting also expressed the considered opinion that there never was the slightest justification for his detention without trial for four years and there was no plausible excuse today for prolonging his detention.

Mr. T. Prakasam And 17 Detenus Released

MADRAS, July 7 (A.P.I.): The Madras Government have issued orders for the immediate release of Mr. T. Prakasam, former Congress Minister and 17 other detenus from the Vellore Central Jail.

The released prisoners belong to Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Kistna and East and West Godavari Districts.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY July 7.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months, 90 Days/st 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 328 1/2.

LONDON/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 3/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Very easy.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 7.

The local bullion market was quiet to-day with a moderate business and quotations moved within a narrow range.

The market is firmly held by speculative activity as consumption and demand has fallen off considerably and when liquidation begins it will be difficult to maintain the present price structure.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 78/14 and ruled quiet at Rs 78/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 78/12. Forward Silver opened at Rs 137/14 and declined to Rs 137/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 137/10.

The market ruled steady and finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	137	6	0
Silver Settlement	137	2	0
Ready Gold	78	14	0
Gold Settlement	78	11	0
Sovereigns	53	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The cotton market opened to-day at Rs 428 for September delivery and declined to Rs 427/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was some buying and September improved to Rs. 429 and later steadied at Rs 428/8. There was a restricted turnover and the market is inclined to await the result of surveys on Monday.

Later on there was scattered selling which had depressing effect and September declined to Rs 427/4. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	417	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	427	4	0

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON.

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	....	45,484	57,912
Central India	.....	33,066	57,589
Barsi and Nagar	.....	69,010	49,326
Hyderabad/ Gaorani	.....	25,475	13,949
Berar	198	222,315	246,480
Central Provinces	.....	52,597	49,793
Total Oomras	198	447,947	475,049
Dholeras	.....	118,584	56,519
N.-W Provinces	.....	742	811
Rajputana	.....	3,523	1,082
Sind-Punjab	.....	548,234	391,944
Broach	100	153,820	317,752
Coompta and Dharwar	465	69,862	26,788
Western-Northern	202	66,731	8,724
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	13,472	808
Soudan	.....	90,470	75,327
Egyptian (other than Soudan)	.....	246,832	202,276
East African	.....	134,801	104,208
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	3,852	2,712
	965	19,02,892	16,64,000
Arr by road to 28th June	.....	15,000	6,500

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 6.

	H.	Lo.	Close
I. C.C. July	420/8	418	419/4
I.C.C. Sept.	430/4	427	428/12

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 629 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, July 7.

Tata Ordinary 405/8, Tata Deferred 2212/8 Indian Iron 41/6, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/6, Bombay Dyeing 1912/8, Central India 377/8, Century 900, Gokak 298/12, Kohinoor 606/14, Simplex 281, Andhra Valley 1780, Tata Hydro 203/12, Tata Power 1845, Associated Cement 209, Belapur 220 Bombay Burma (Old) 515.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rupee Paper 3-1/2%	£ 73-1/4
Consols 2-1/2%	£ 83-7/16
Conversion Loan 3½% 1961	£ 106-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2%	£ 104-1/8
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 113-15/16
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 114-3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£ 11-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£ 89-1/2
National Bank of India	£ 41-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

T.T. London on:—		
New York	sellers.....	4.02-1/2
	buyers.....	4.03-1/2
Madrid	official.....	44.00
Montreal	sellers.....	4.43
	buyers.....	4.47
Zurich,	sellers.....	17.3
	buyers.....	17.4
Stockholm	sellers.....	16.85
	buyers.....	16.95

New York Cotton Market Expects Sharp Reduction In U. S. A. Acreage On Monday

NEW YORK, July 6.

Cotton has been irregularly lower in the past week attributed to liquidation and hedges against loan repossessions and easiness of the Southern spot basis. Meanwhile traders are awaiting publication of the first Government acreage estimate on July 9th, which is generally expected to show a sharp reduction from 20,356,000 planted last year.

Southern advices are still stressing seriousness of potential heavy weevil damage in several sections of the belt. Indications are that stocks of Government owned staple will decrease sharply before the end of the season in view of reports that damage to textile factories in liberated European countries is far less than anticipated and these countries will be given every incentive. Spinners continue to display indifferent attitude towards spot cotton many mills closed for the usual annual vacation and plant repairs. Latterly prices rallied on trade support.

According to trade reports Spain is enquiring for approximately 50,000 bales of American cotton July through September shipment basis October futures. It is also reported that a steamer arrived in Boston with 15,000 bales of Egyptian cotton and it is expected that 95,500 bales of the same cotton will arrive shortly filling the Egyptian quota.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6.

July	22.61 bid—
October	22.80+05
October highest (10-31 a.m.).	22.85+10
October lowest (10-7 a.m.).	22.77+02
December	22.78—01
January	22.75—01
March	22.81+02
May	22.78—
July	22.54+02
Middling Spot	23.25+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 6.

July	22.70+02
October	22.82+06
December	22.81+04
January	unquoted
March	22.81+04
Middling Spot	22.40+05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

New York, July 6.

July	22.64
October	22.83
December	22.84

Reports Of Beneficial Rains In Texas Depress N. Y. Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, July 6.

Cotton opened steady. The opening gains on renewed considerations of yesterday's bullish factors met increased realising and scattering herges. The market subsequently steadied on trade absorption and increasing apprehension over the crop outlook with emphasis on the small acreage ideas and weather reports. Latterly the market became quiet, drifting lower in sympathy with grains and owing to technical considerations and reports of beneficial rains in north-west Texas. However prices finally steadied on trade support and closed steady.

Wall Street Cautious Over Government Plan To Curb Speculation

NEW YORK, July 6.

Wall Street opened easier and moderately active. Rails led the continuance of decline which reduced quotations of pivotal stocks by anything up to one point with drawing more lively than in the previous session. Cautious selling persisted on the idea that the increase in margin requirements is the first step in Government plans to curb speculation, while many sidelined to await the outcome of the British elections. Investment demand for income paying utility shares helped to stiffen the market, although many leaders were unable to attract enthusiastic bidding. American Telephone touched the highest since 1937. Grains up to one point predominated at the close with some losses in evidence. The belief that the list had been oversold caused some customers to reinstate accounts and the market closed firm.

American Telephone 177 (175-1/2), Amerex 31-7/8 (32-1/8), Anaconda Copper 34 (34-1/8), Chase Bank 44-3/8 (43-3/4), Consolidated Oil 16-3/8 (16-3/8), Firestone 59-1/2 (60), General Electric 42-1/2 (42-1/4), General Motors 67-3/4 (67-1/4), Ingersol 112 (112), International Nickel 33-3/4 (33-3/4), National City Bank 46-1/4 (46-1/4), New York Central Rail 28-3/4 (28-1/2), Socony Vacuum 16 (16), Texas Corporation 53 (53), Union Carbon 89 (87-1/2), U. S. Smelting 65 (65), U S Steel 68-1/2 (68), Western Union 46-5/8 (46-3/4).

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, July 6.

Chicago grains interest was centred chiefly on rye which broke the daily limit on commission house liquidation and stoploss selling presumably influenced by fears of possible further trading restrictions in order to curb speculation. Other grains eased, sympathetically.

July 1.65-5/8 to 1.66 (1.67-1/2 to 1.67-1/2).

September 1.63-1/4 to 1.63-3/8 (1.64-1/2 to 1.64-5/8).

December 1.62-3/4 to 1.62-7/8 (1.63-7/8 to 1.64).

India Bank Declares 11 Per Cent Interim Dividend

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 35,32,352-2-2 from which sum has to be deducted Rs 20,00,000 approximate Income-Tax, Super-Tax and Excess Profit-Tax leaving a net profit of Rs. 15,32,352-2-2 for the half year ended 30th June 1945. To this amount has to be added Rs. 11,77,395-9-7 brought forward from the last account making a total of Rs 27,09,747-11-9.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an interim dividend at the rate of eleven per cent per annum (Rs 2-12-0 per share) free of Income-Tax on the Paid-Up Capital of Rs. 1,48,58,950 for the half year ended 30th June 1945 which absorbs Rs 8,16,613-4-0; carried forward to the next half year Rs. 18,93,134-7-9.

CITY GETS HEAVY RAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With 1·71 inches of rainfall within the last twenty-four hours, Bombay's total is still at a variance with the normal.

Continuous rain has almost become a permanent feature of the city's weather this week. Heavy showers started since Monday and towards the week-end they are expected to continue.

Dr. Zakir Husein Leaves Bombay

Dr. Zakir Husein, Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia Millia Islamia, (National Muslim University) Delhi, who was in Bombay for collections of funds for the Jamia Silver Jubilee, left for Delhi on Friday night. He was given a send off at the Victoria Terminus by a number of friends and old boys of the Jamia.

While in Bombay Dr. Zakir Husein appealed to the friends and sympathisers all over the country for Rs. ten lakhs for the various projects which the Jamia Millia wants to start on the occasion of its forthcoming Jubilee. Th response that Bombay gave to his appeal has been very generous. He has been able to collect so far two lakhs and fifteen thousand, including the munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 given by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust for the Polytechnic of the Jamia.

Dr. Zakir Husein thanked the numerous friends in Bombay who helped in the work of collections and hoped that the work would continue.

Bombay Women's Commendable Relief Work

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Bombay Women's Flood Relief Committee started in August 1944 to offer relief to the flood stricken areas of Gujerat, Malegaon and West Khandesh has out of its amount of Rs. 28,030-2-0 collected individually and donations sent Rs. 9 000 to the West Khandesh Relief Committee, Rs. 8,682 to Gujerat Central Relief Committee, and Rs. 5,353-15-0 to the Malegaon Relief Committee.

The Committee also collected and sent clothes and cloth for relief.

Trade Mark Case Compounded

Jehangir N. Gagrat, an Assistant of Messrs. F. Racek & Co., a British firm carrying on business in India, filed a complaint against Keshav Gopalji Shah, carrying on business in the name of Mughatlal & Co. at Pydhoni, Bombay, charging him for having counterfeited EFAR trademark and under a search warrant the Police seized all the offending stoves bearing the counterfeit EFAP trademark from the said Keshavla. Gopalji.

When the case was called, Mr. Oscar Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate inquired of Mr. Kanuga, who appeared for the Complainant as to whether the case was likely to be settled. The case was thereupon compound and the Police was ordered to hand over all the offending Stoves and spare parts to the Complainant for disposal. The accused apologised for what he had done and gave an undertaking not to do so in future.

The accused paid Rs. 300 in charity and the case was compounded. Messrs. Kanuga and Upadhiya appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Hiralal Shah defended the accused

HOMI MEHTA'S SON-IN-LAW DEAD

KARACHI, July 6 (U.P.A.): Mr. S. N. Gamadia, son-in-law of Sir Homi Mehta and General Manager of the "Daily Gazette", died this morning at Clifton. While riding he fell from his horse and died instantaneously.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 8.

BOMBAY 1

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (h) 8 15 News (E) 8-30 Variety. 8.50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9.10 Tomorrow 9.15 Shanta Hublikar (Vocal) 9-45 S G Mohiyuddin (Sitar) 10-0 Balkrishna D. Wadikar 11.0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 Azmat Husain 12-15 p.m. Vazir Bai 12.30 Vinodini Dikshit 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Panditrao Nagarkar 1 30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 Children's Half-Hour 4.20 Children's Prog (M) 5-0 At Your Request 5.55 Locals 6.0 Balkrishna D. Wadikar 6-10 Shab-i-Meraj 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Matters of Moment 6-50 Vazir Bai 7-15 S G Mohiyuddin (Sitar) 7-30 Vinodini Dikshit 7.45 Shanta Hublikar (Vocal) 8.15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H) 9.30 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 March of Events. 10.0 Ernst Von Dohnanyi (Piano).

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 14, 2001
Muslim: Rajjab 27, 1364
Parsi: Behman 8, 1314
Sunrise: 7-7 a.m. Sunset: 8-20 p.m.
Hightide: 12-26, 24-05. Lowtide: 5-31, 18-30

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

FERNANDES—Herbert, son of Daniel Fernandes and brother of Gilbert and Wilfred, expired yesterday. Funeral will leave 191, U. Cavel at 9 this morning.

To-day's Engagements

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Bhajanopadesh and lecture on "Wavell's Scheme" by Kavi Kunvar Joravar Singh, Samaj Mandir, 96, 98 Bora Bazar, Sunday, 9 a.m.

MAHARASHTRA MANDAL, GHATKOPAR: Prize distribution of Marathi Schools at Hindu Sabha, opposite Railwaly Station, Sunday, 9-30 a.m. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: On Sunday in Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, discourse on 'Bhagwat Geeta' 10 a.m. and on "Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa", 6-30 p.m.

SINDHI ASSOCIATION. Welcome address to Sit. Jairamdas Daulatram and Dr. Choitram Gidwani at Sunderabai Hall on Sunday at 11 a.m.

NADAVA SANGHA; Social gathering and anniversary of Nadava Sangha and Karnatak Free Night High School on Sunday at 3 p.m. at C. J. Hall. Mr. M. S. Noronha will preside.

CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE: Under the auspices of Matunga and Sion Congress Samities at Jain Boarding Hall, Matunga on Sunday at 3 p.m. Sri Jairamdas Daulatram will preside.

TAMIL SANGHAM: "Thirukkural Clas" by Mr. Sundaresa Aivar, Telang Road, Matunga, Sunday, 3-30 p.m.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Meeting on Sunday at 5 p.m. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35 Harvey Road, Chowpatty, when Mr. D. C. Amin will speak on "Effects of Eclipses in India."

AFRICA AND OVERSEAS MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: Pandit Hridaynah Kunzru will address meeting of the Chamber, Manekia Chamber, 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Sunday, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS Lecture on "Cause Of Sorrow" at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

HINDI CLASSES For first two examinations of Wardha Samiti on Sundays only at Wanmali Hall, Dadar (B.B.)

SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse on "Four Means To Happiness" by Swami Dharma Theertha at 2 Laburnum Road, on Sundays 5 p.m.

ALIGARH OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION: Annual meeting on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. at Khilafat House.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Party, Dr. K. M. Ashraf will speak on "Failure of Congress League talks at Simla and After", at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day 9 p.m. Dr. G. Adhikari will preside.

SARASWATI SANGEET SAMAJ: Vocal music by Pandit S. C. R. Bhat and 'Gat-tora' by Khan Saheb Jeer-Khan, Ramnarayan Ruia College Hall, Matunga, Sunday, 4-30 p.m.

SWASTIK LEAGUE: Annual meeting, Sunday, 4-30 p.m. at V. M. Swastik Mandir.

KAYASTHA SAMAJ, DADAR: Public reception at 5 p.m. on Sunday in Noor Building, opposite Dadar, B. B. and C. I. in honour of Master Chandrakant R. Deshpande, winner of the first Jagannath Shankarsheth Scholarship and Prof. Acharya Prize in this year's Matriculation Examination. Mr. K. B. Vaidya will preside.

ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION: The dates of the Advocate's Examination conducted by the Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay which were originally fixed as the 6th and 7th August have been postponed to the 20th and 21st August, 1945, and the last date for receiving forms and fees for the said examination will be the 20th July 1945.

"Analde" To Be Staged Again On Sunday

BOMBAY, Saturday

"Analde" the Gujerati Play which was staged on Friday met with such an enthusiastic response that it will be put on boards at Ballwalla Theatre on Sunday morning at 9-30.

RESULTS OF THIRD M. B., B. S. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the the third M.B., B S. Examination of the Bombay University held in April 1945

PASS NUMBERS: 3 4 5 6 15 17 20 23 24 25 27 34 45 49 51 53 54 67 69 70 75 76 79 80 81 92 95 102 103 108 112 117 123 124 127 131 136 143 146 149 154 157 158 163 164 167 169 175 176 182 183 185 188 195 199 204 207 213 216 217 218 221 222 224 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248.

The Scholarships, Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:—

1. The Charles Morehead to No 127.
2. The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize No 34
3. The Viceroy's Silver Medal to No 103
4. The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883 to No 103.
5. The Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize to No 103
6. The Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal divided between Nos 45 and 103.
7. The J C Lisboa Gold Medal to No 3.
8. The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to No 3
9. The Dr. R S. Poredi Gold Medal to No 3
10. The Miss Monorama Vijayrat Hazarat Scholarship to No 3

****

11TH WEEK OF SUCCESS 11TH

PANCHOLI ART'S Superb Drama OF LOVE-LIFE-LEGEND!

SHIRIN-FARHAD

Starring: Ragini, Jayant, Gulam Mohd. Gyani

Direction: PRALHAD DUTT

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Daily: 4 7 & 9-45.
Mat. at 1 on Sa'., Sun

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 2-30 to 5

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MENAKA'S THRILLING DANCE IN THE COURT OF INDRA!

★

She Was Not In A Dancing Mood But She Had To Dance....

Because Her Master Ordered Her...

A PITIABLE SIGHT OF SLAVERY!

In MURARI PICTURE'S

SHREE KRISHNARJUN YUDDHA

Directed & Produced By: MOHAN SINHA.

Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH.
PRITHVIRAJ
SHAHU MODAK.
MENAKA DEVI RATAN BAI.
TRILOK KAPUR. LILA
KANHAIYALAL, etc.....

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THE PICTURE THAT IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN FOR ITS DRAMA, MUSIC & BEAUTY!

PRAKASH'S

VIKRAMADITYA

Cast: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR
Direction: VIJAY BHATT. Art: KANU DESAI.
3rd WEEK SUPER Daily: 4-7-10
Res. 9 to 11 5 to 6 7-15 to 8-15. Mat. at 1 on Fri., Sat. Sun.
(An EVERGREEN RELEASE)

BHARATHARI

AN INSPIRING STORY OF A GREAT KING & PHILOSOPHER

A NAVIN PICTURE

Starring:

SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI, ARUN AND KAJJAN.

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

AJIT Release

8th WEEK at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sun. Matinee 1-15

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

Nehru Refutes Charge Of 'Inferiority Complex'

Explains How Mahatma & He Are Forced To Oblige Foreign Correspondents

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 7.

In the course of an informal talk with pressmen to-day at "Armsdell", Pandit Nehru referred to what he described as "Indian journalists' grievances" against himself and Gandhiji. For about 45 minutes, he talked to a party of Indian journalists who were standing in the room below the one where the Working Committee met. He explained why Gandhiji or he sometimes gave exclusive interviews to foreign correspondents.

He said he would like very much to know from them the nature of their grievance. During the discussion that followed, Pandit Nehru gave a very full explanation both for himself and for Gandhiji. He admitted that sometimes, it did happen that foreign correspondents got exclusive interviews from Gandhiji or from himself and had comparatively easier approach to them but, he refuted the charge of "inferiority complex either in me or in Gandhiji". He maintained that it was untrue to say that either of them had any inferiority complex for White skin. The journalists, intervening, said that there was no question of any attack on either Gandhiji or on himself, though Indian journalists did feel that foreign journalists had much easier approach to them and got exclusive interviews from them.

Pandit Nehru, replying, pointed out that while there was not any substance in that suggestion, there were certain circumstances under which such things happened; but there were special reasons for that. There were few men in the political life of India who were known outside India. Naturally, therefore, the outside world wanted to know their views on various matters concerning India. He had no hesitation in saying that those few leaders also wanted publicity for the Indian cause in the foreign press and, therefore, whenever they were offered the opportunity, they welcomed it.

He, however, pointed out that Indian journalists were interested in the day-to-day politics of the country, whereas the foreign journalists were interested in different problems concerning India and whenever they met him or Gandhiji or any other Indian political leader, they generally asked questions in which Indian journalists were not so much interested, because they generally dealt with current politics and also because they knew the Indian leaders' opinions on those subjects. For instance, he said, foreign correspondents might like to know Gandhiji's views on British rule in India or the economic position of India to-day. Now these are subjects on which Indian journalists knew their views so well. Therefore they were naturally uninterested in asking any questions on such subjects. But India's cause was served by Gandhiji's views on such similar subjects when known to the world outside. He could say that neither he nor Gandhiji had refused interview on such subjects to any Indian journalist who ever approached them. Pandit Nehru, however, added that there was one circumstance which went in favour of foreign correspondents and that was that they often came to India with letters from their friends abroad—friends who are friends and sympathisers of India. Naturally, therefore, they had to welcome such correspondents. He mentioned incidentally that some of foreign correspondents used such occasions of meeting Indian leaders for making up their stories for their respective papers and as was sometimes the case with intelligent Indian pressmen also, they sometimes succeed in drawing out certain news from leaders during their talks for their papers.

He mentioned that generally Gandhiji or he could not answer questions put to them on current day-to-day politics in India, because almost always they were themselves intimately concerned with current Indian affairs. He mentioned in this connection that only yesterday he had received a cable from "Nation" of New York asking him to cable an article on the Simla Conference; but he refused to do so being a party to the Simla Conference.

Pandit Nehru put in a very strong defence on behalf of Gandhiji. He said that no leader of such eminence as Gandhiji was approachable in any part of the world by journalists. But Gandhiji was the reverse of it. In fact he had set up an absolutely different standard of political leadership. While there was pomp about leaders of every other country outside India, political life in India had developed under Gandhiji's leadership in an absolutely new form and simplicity had been introduced to its limit. Late President Roosevelt never allowed pressmen to go near him until recently when he started holding his weekly press conferences where only such journalists were allowed as held special permits. Perhaps no journalist was allowed near Stalin during course of a whole year excepting one.

Pandit Nehru said that Gandhiji, having journalistic nerve himself, was very approachable by journalists and he could say that any journalist whether Indian or Foreign, could meet him. Of course, said Pandit Nehru, as in case of every public man of eminence, much depended upon his secretariate, and those around him. Pandit Nehru thought that Gandhiji needed a big staff of secretaries and at least six stenotypists so that every secretary could be in charge of a separate work and could understand the human mind and mentality so as to rightly judge people who came to see Gandhiji.

Pandit Nehru was amazed at the manner in which Gandhiji dealt with innumerable people who came to see him daily and these included cranks, fools and madmen, besides, of course, important men and leaders of public opinion. Pandit Nehru did not know how Gandhiji could dispose of all such men daily. What was more amazing to Pandit Nehru was that Gandhiji was insistent upon carrying on his own correspondence. Gandhiji insisted upon writing letters in his own hand even in this age, even though his handwriting was most ineligible. It was an ordeal to read what he wrote, especially those to whom he wrote in Urdu.

Pandit Nehru was asked if he would convey the feelings among Indian journalists to Gandhiji, he replied that he had explained to them the circumstances and conditions under which Gandhiji was working and that should satisfy Indian journalists. There is no question of inferiority complex".

One of the journalists said: "It is a more difficult job to meet Gandhiji's secretary than Gandhiji himself." Pandit Nehru smiled and saw at his watch and hurriedly ran to dining room.

Churchill Starts For Hendaye

Few Days' Sojourn Before Berlin Conference

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill left London, today, for Hendaye south of France accompanied by Mrs. Churchill.

An official announcement from 10, Downing Street, says Mr. Churchill "hopes to have a few days' rest before attending the Berlin Conference Necessary steps have been taken by the French Government for security and by the British Government for communications. The Prime Minister will be in daily contact with Whitehall."

It stresses the fact that the visit is of a purely private character, and says Mr. Churchill has been lent a manor house in the neighbourhood of Hendaye by Brigadier-Gen. Brutienel.

Reports that Mr. Churchill was to visit Hendaye have been current for some days. The Paris press announced that he would be the guest of Gen. B. Raymond Brutinel at his Canadian headquarters in Chateau de Bordaverry near Hendaye.

CHURCHILL REACHES HENDAYE

MADRID, July 7 (Reuter): Mr. Churchill arrived at Hendaye this afternoon, according to Cifra, Spanish news agency.

PRESS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED

The world as a whole will also remain uninformed regarding the forthcoming meeting of the 'Big Three' in Germany apart from periodical official communiques.

It is officially announced in London that press representatives will not be admitted at the meeting. "In accordance with the procedure followed at the previous meetings. Official information about the proceedings of the conference will be conveyed through such official communiques as may be decided up on from time to time" it is announced.

TRUMAN'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): The diate of the 'Big Three' meeting is still some ten days off, according to reliable reports here, and President Truman has issued a categorical denial of any meeting prior to the Conference between himself and Mr. Winston Churchill, whose trip abroad is a genuine attempt to take a holiday.

Recognition by Britain and the United States of the new Polish Government of National Unity ends a possible dilemma on the eve of the 'Big Three' meeting, at least in its broad international aspect. As long as the two Polish Governments existed, each recognised by one or more of the major Allies, the risk of suspicion and misunderstanding between the 'Big Three' was always present.

"China Will Play Her Part Well"

—*CHIANG KAI-SHEK*

CHUNGKING, July 7 (Reuter): China today enters its ninth year of the war and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek marked the occasion by broadcasting a message to the Chinese people. "The war has reached its final decisive stage", he said.

"We welcome our Allies fighting with us in close collaboration in China. I have repeatedly said that China would play her part well. The war is being fought on our land. We must shun no sacrifices."

SIMON APOLOGISES TO LASKI

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): An echo of the Tory-Labour general election controversy over the powers of Prof. Harold Laski, Chairman of the Labour Party Executive, was heard tonight when Lord Simon, the Lord Chancellor, sent a letter of apology to Prof. Laski for some "unpremeditated" remarks he had made at an election meeting at Carshalton Surrey.

In his speech Lord Simon was reported as saying: "If you want to stop people's mouths, the way is to issue a writ. I will bet you, as soon as this election is over you won't hear anything more about these writs."

Lord Simon was referring to the writs for libel issued last month by Prof. Laski, against London and Nottingham papers which had quoted reports alleging that he had said the Labour Party would "use violence" if necessary to attain its political objectives.

SPECIAL FEDERATION OFFICER

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, July 6.

Col. Cox, Political Agent, Eastern Division, is reported to have been appointed as Special Federation Officer. The appointment is believed to be indicative of the Agency's intention to speed up the execution of attachments. It is believed that severe steps are contemplated to be taken against Darbars who would continue their present attitude of non-co-operation. Darbars are feeling uneasiness at the news and are engaged in consulting lawyers. Col. Cox would continue to work as Political Agent.

R. A. A. F. BEAT ARMY

LORDS, July 7. (Reuter): More than 13,000 saw the Royal Australian Air Force gain an easy win over the Army by 183 runs. The Australians got 253 in three and a quarter hours, chiefly due to the opening stand of 102 in 87 minutes by Flight-Sergeant H. S. Craig and J. A. Workman.

The Army collapsed before the Australians' varried attack being all out for 70 in 90 minutes.

Second Meeting Between Stalin And Soong

Talks Within Framework Of Allied Unity?

MOSCOW, July 7. (Reuter): It was learned here to-day that there has been a second meeting between Marshal Stalin and Dr. T. V. Soong, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of China and brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, who arrived here on May 30th, cables Duncan Hooper, Reuter's special correspondent.

The two meetings which are so far known to have taken place represented a total of some three hours of solid talking.

At present there is a temporary lull in the talks and it is assumed here that the Chinese are consulting with Chungking.

The precise object of Dr. Soong's mission and the subjects discussed remain a matter for guess-work, but the fact that the British and United States Governments are being kept informed suggests that the talks are within the frame-work of Allied unity.

Unofficial observers here expect some sort of an official announcement to be made at the end of the visit which should not now be long delayed.

In the meantime, informed quarters maintain that the visit of the Mongolian Premier has no connection with the Chinese mission.

RACING

BATTLE HYMN WINS HUNT CUP

ASCOT, July 7. (Reuter): Battle Hymn won the Hunt Cup. Sir Edward was second, and the Solicitor was third.

All the 14 ran. The attendance was huge and the going good.

Colonel J. H. Whitney's Battle Hymn, by Hypherion out of Old Melady, starting 20 to 1, and carrying bottom weight 7 stone 11 pounds, won the Royal Hunt Cup, run over seven furlongs and 155 yards to-day. Mr. M. H. Benson's Sir Edward, by Rhodes Scholar out of Divine Lady, carrying 8 stone 10 pounds, starting 100 to 6, was second three lengths away, with Mr. J. W. Boyle's The Solicitor, by Fair Trial out of Caprifolia, carrying 9 stones 1, third, further three-quarters of a length away.

GOLD CUP

ASCOT, July 7. (Reuter): Oceanswell won the Gold Cup, Tehran second, Abbottsfell third. Ten ran.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS PROSPECTS

PARIS, July 7. (Reuter): French racing enthusiasts to-day are eagerly debating what will win their big race of the season, Grand Prix de Paris, being run at Longchamp, to-morrow, over one mile and seven furlongs. A good-sized field of 20 horses is expected to contest this great race which has a value of 6,000 pounds—the highest for years.

The race is expected to be a duel between two noted owners, Marcel Boussac and Leon Volterra. The former is running three with Coaraze, winner of the French Derby carrying his first colours. Volterra's main hope is in the two-thousand Guineas winner Mistral, son of Admiral Drake, who won this race in 1934.

CRICKET

ENGLAND v AUSTRALIA

LONDON, July 7. (Reuter): G. H. Pope has had to withdraw from the England team meeting Australia at Lords next Saturday. W. B. Phillipson of Lancs was invited, but he had to decline owing to an injury. The selection of a player to fill the vacancy will be made in due course.

BOXING

TOMMY BELL OUTPOINTED

NEW YORK, July 6. (Reuter): Jake Lamotta, (161 pounds) outpointed Tommy Bell, (149 pounds) in a ten-round contest at the Madison Square Garden.

KARACHI, July 7 (A.P.I.): It is reliably learnt that the Government of Sind will have to forego Rs. 13,00,000 in land revenue on account of the poor wheat crop in the province this year.

NEW U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE.

James F. Byrnes, former director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, has been appointed as U. S. Secretary of State to succeed Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. who has been appointed U. S. Representative to the United Nations. He will accompany Truman to the conference with Stalin and Churchill near Berlin, and is expected to be the President's right-hand man in developing U. S. bipartisan foreign policy based on the United Nations charter.—(U.S.O.W.I.)

INDIAN INTERESTS WILL NOT SUFFER

Dr. Khare's Assurance To Burma Indian Chamber Of Commerce

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A conference of various mercantile interests from Burma was held this afternoon under the auspices of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce at the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Dr. Raja Sir Annamalai Chettyar of Chettinad presided.

Thirty organisations were represented at the conference. The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Member for Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of India was present by special invitation.

The President in his address paid glowing tributes to the heroic part played by Indian troops in the liberation of Burma. He traced the age-old relations between India and Burma and hoped that when this relationship was resumed, Indian interests would not suffer.

The full text of the speech will appear on Monday.

Dr. Khare gave an assurance that the questions raised in the President's speech would receive his considered attention.

He gave an assurance that Indian interests would not suffer and Indians would be given equal rights with others. If European interests received any favourable treatment, then the war which was fought for democracy and equality would have been waged in vain.

He paid eulogistic tributes to the sacrifices made by Indian troops in emancipating Burma.

Canadian Soldiers Run Amok At Aldershot

CAUSE MORE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY THAN FLYING BOMB OR V-2

LONDON, July 7 (U.P.I.): This morning, Aldershot, a town near London, looked like a place sacked by an invading army. With hardly a single window intact in the centre of the town, people awakened to find the town looking as though it had been through a heavy air raid.

The Canadian soldiers rioting until two in the morning were responsible for this wanton destruction. They were mainly repatriated men and volunteers for Far East who ran amok as a protest because they considered that the authorities were slow in sending them back across the Atlantic.

At day-break, the householders and shopkeepers came out into the streets with brooms to clear away the debris. The townspeople are protesting that no attempt was made to force the rioting soldiers back to their quarters either by military or civil police. One tradesman indignantly declared: "No flying bomb or v-two could have done so much damage. I am in favour of the local Home Gaurd coming back into action if the police will not help us."

New Spinning Wheel

Will Increase India's Cloth Production By 500 p.c., Says Krishna Menon

LONDON, July 6 (U.P.A.): Dr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League in Britain, today revealed to the United Press of America that in order to assist rehabilitation and Indian famine relief, plans have been followed in England to obviate the cloth shortage in India by the supply of an improved spinning wheel.

Mr. Menon said, "We have been lucky in obtaining the co-operation of one of the foremost textile engineers in Britain. He is now completing the design of a spinning wheel which would increase textile production in India by 500 to 600 percent."

He said: "As a layman, I would say that it will be something like a sewing machine which can be worked by one man using either hand or foot. It will produce fine cotton yarn. Later, when electricity reaches Indian villages, the machine can be worked on a small motor like a duplicating machine."

"Underd proper management, the machine could be made in India, partly or fully," Dr. Menon said.

Asked about larger industrial co-operation, Dr. Menon said that "There is a larger plan which aims at the diffusion of industry into Indian villages. Though it does not concern heavy industry, it will fit in with the large scale industrialization of the country when this occurs.

In due course, the plan will be submitted to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others."

"Impetus To Gardeners"

Mayor Distributes Prizes To Winners In Vegetable Fruit And Flower Show

A pleasant function came off at the Electric House, Colaba Causeway on Saturday evening when the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. J. A. D'Souza distributed about 275 prizes to winners in the Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Show organized by the Municipal Corporation in February last.

Despite heavy rains, winners had come to receive the prizes from distant places such as Surat and Kathiawad.

The prizes, which included 18 silver cups and cash, were collectively valued at Rs. 2,500. The cup for the best utility garden went to Mr. Tindall Mether of Chembur. The cup for the best public garden went to the authorities of the Hanging Gardens while the Best Garden Cup was won by the Willingdon Sports Club. The J. B. Watcha?Wadia High School of Dadar carried away the cup for the best vegetable garden among schools.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

Distributing the prizes, the Mayor referred to the high educational value of such shows, which, he said, gave specific ideas regarding the growth of fruits and vegetables, and thus gave an impetus to the gardeners. He wanted more such shows to be held during the year.

A Mangoe exhibition in May and a poultry show would surely be welcomed by the public and would surely serve an useful purpose, said the Mayor. If such shows were organized by private bodies, he was sure that they would not fail to receive the Corporation's support.

He complimented Mrs. Lilavati Munshi for organizing the last show which had turned out to be a huge success.

Mrs. Munshi in her remarks revealed that the Corporation had given to the organizing Committee of the show, a conthibution of Rs. 8,000 and she was glad that after incurring the necessary expenditure, the Committee was in a position to return Rs. 4,000 to the Corporation. She hoped that the show would now become an annual feature.

Guaranteed Wheat Shipments To India

NEW DELHI, July 6 (A.P.I.): His Majesty's Government have given a guarantee to the Government of India to ship wheat supplies to India at the rate of 100,000 tons a month during the next six months, and the Government of India have expressed their gratitude to H.M.G. for this increased assistance

This is announced in a communique.

The District Magistrates of Sholapur, East Khandesh, Satara, Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar have been instructed by the Government of Bombay to prohibit the use of public service motor vehicles on roads leading to Pandharpur during the Asadhi Fair, from July 15 to July 21.

Swiss Recognition For New Polish Govt.

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): The Swiss Radio said today that the Swiss Federal Council yesterday recognised the provisional Polish Government of national unity and withdrew the recognition from the London Poles.

Cambridge Indian Students To Meet De Valera Shortly

LONDON, July 6 (A.P.I.): Mr. Dilip Sen and Mr. Subrata Roy Chowdhury of the Cambridge University Majlis who are touring Eire will meet Mr. De Valera this week-end, it is understood.

They have already sought the support of various Irish political organisations in Dublin for re-establishment of the Indo-Irish Independence League.

The League was established in Dublin over 10 years ago by the Indian Congress leader, the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel and Countess Genne McBridge, but ceased to function at the outbreak of the European War in 1939.

Prince Bernhard To Visit India

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): The Dutch radio today reported that Prince Bernhard of Netherlands has declared that he hopes shortly to pay a visit to India and the Dutch fighting forces in the Pacific.

MULLAJI SAHEB'S DONATION FOR LIBRARY OF JAMIA MILIA ISLAMIA

His Holiness Mulla Tahir Saifuddin the spiritual head of the Dawoodi Bohra community has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Silver Jubilee Fund of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. He has earmarked the amount for the section of books on Islam in the Jamia Library.

K. C. REDDI TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONFERENCE

BANGALORE, July 6 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that Mr. K. Changalraya Reddi, President of the Kolar Gold Fields Labour Union, will be attending the International Miners' Conference which is scheduled to meet in Paris on August 7, 8, 9 and 10, as a delegate of the Indian Trade Union Congress, if travelling facilities are available.

It is understood that Dr. John Mathai will address the Allahabad University Convocation on November 10.

TWO PATHANS ARRESTED

Alleged To Be Members Of Gang Responsible For Dacoities In Ahmedabad

BOMBAY Saturday.

Two Pathans, one of whom is a city money-lender were arrested last night in connection with a sensational dacoity committed about a couple of months ago at Kada in Ahmedabad district when the dacoits decamped with cash and armaments valued at Rs. 60.000 after murdering one of the servants of the house.

The dacoity was committed at the house of Subedar Mahadevrao Balaji Nalacoda, a zemindar of Kadi on April 22, by a gang of Pathans, said to be responsible for a series of dacoities in the province. One of the servants of the house who resisted the dacoits was murdered.

The Ahmedabad Police, who had been on the trail of the culprits comiter to know that two of them were in the city came to Bombay and with the assistance of the city police arrested Bhaj Mahomed Lalokha and Dad Mahomed Rashan, a money-lender.

Lolokha was arrested at a hotel at Falkland Road. Hashan was arrested at his residence at Chakla Street.

The arrests were made by Deputy-Superintendent Knapet, Sub-Inspector Kadve of the Ahmedabad Police and Sub-Inspectors Miranda, Savant and Kadam.

TWO CONVICTED FOR GAMBLING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charged with gambling, i.e. receiving race bets and money in a public place as in the 2nd. Enclosure at the Mahaluxmi Race Course, on 16th December 1944 Anatrai Kalidas (20) and Abdul Rehman Sidique, were placed yesterday (Friday) before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court by the General Branch, C.I.D.

Both the accused were fined Rs. 500 each or in default to undergo seven weeks R.I.

Mr. R. K. Khare Police Prosecutor, conducted the case, while the accused defended themselves.

ALLEGED CONTRAVENTION OF RATIONING CONTROL ORDER

BROACH, July 4

A novel method of securing more than her rationed quota of ghee and sugar was used by Bai Rukhi Murawala. It is stated she had eight ration cards mortgaged with her and she was drawing the ration on all the cards. She has been arrested on a charge of having contravened the rationing control order.—A P

LET UNION DELEGATION TOUR INDIA

Polak Says Broome Findings Have Ignored Indian Opinion

LONDON, July 6 (A.P.I.): The advisability of a South African delegation to tour India at the same time when the Indian delegation should be touring South Africa is stressed in a letter to the London "Times" by Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who for ten years was the closest colleague of Mahatma Gandhi during the latter's stay in South Africa and is the spokesman of the Natal Indian Congress in Great Britain.

Basing his criticism on the published summary of the interim report of the Broome Judicidial Commission, Mr. Polak says: "The report seems to be significantly silent on the seriousness of the view taken in India by its Government and its national leaders concerning reckless provocation by Natal European leaders since 1943 when the present crisis began."

Mr. Polak welcomes the Commission's suggestion that the only way out of the present *impasse* would be full and frank exchanges of views between South Africa and India and says, "But not only is it desirable that a delegation from India should proceed to South Africa to study the situation on the spot and, if possible, bring moderating counsels to bear upon leaders of both sides in Natal—it is equally important that a similar delegation from South Africa should proceed to India to learn at first hand something of the intensity of Indian nationalism and Indian economic and social momentum inspired and stimulated during the war years."

GOVERNOR WELCOMES "FAMOUS" INDIAN DIVISION

Men of a famous Indian Division were welcomed on their return to India by Sir John Colville.

"I am particularly proud," said Sir John, "that many of you come from this Province and that all over Maharashtra, there will be joyous reunions. You have added to the glory of your regiment—already famous in military history. As Governor of this Province I greet you with pride and promise you my wholehearted interest in your future welfare."

NEW ADVOCATE GENERAL FOR ORISSA

CUTTACK, July 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. Lingaraj Panigrahi, has been appointed Advocate General of Orissa, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. B. K. Roy as a Judge of the Patna High Court. Mr. Panigrahi is at present Public Prosecutor of Ganjar

K. C. Mahindra Returns

KARACHI, July 6 (A.P.I.): Mr. K. C. Mahindra, former head of the Indian Supply Mission at Washington arrived in Karachi from Montreal, today and left for Lahore.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Bengali beautiful Bride, for an England returned Kayastha youngman, partner of a big commercial firm very highly connected. Apply Box No. 3968, "Bombay Chronicle"

We suggest Princes. I.C.S.. and other Officers and pretty, rich virgins and widows of all religions. castes and Provinces Happy Marriage 7 Beadon Road. Lahore. 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced senior and junior sales organizers and travelling salesmen for organizing sales of sugar, pharmaceutical products, paper, confectionery products, corn products, foreign liquors, and package goods. Apply stating qualifications and experience, and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 3798, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Managers for our Distilleries, Refineries and Sugar Mills. Preference to gentlemen answering following qualifications—others may also apply:—B.Sc.'s or M.Sc.'s, impressive personality, with 10 to 12 years' administrative and organizing experience as Managers of Distilleries or Sugar Mills. Apply to Box No. 3799. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately for a well organised Oil Mill:—(1) Manager. (2) Chemist (oil manufacturer specially oil linseed D. B. and Castor-oil) (3) Engineer Pay up to Rs 300 to 400 each according to qualification. Candidates need not apply who has not a practicable experience of holding similar post less than 3 years in any influential industrial concern. Other educational experience suitable for the job necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials and also minimum acceptable salary to Box No. 3961 "Bombay Chronicle"

MEDICAL ADLETS

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure withcut relapse. Combined treatment. Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop.' Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine" (regd.) Rs. 25-12 No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman. Baliabhanga (Faridpur) (8241)

Divetol Powder, specific for Diabetes cures in a short time. Apply for booklet with -/5/- Dr. R. L. Sinha Reg. Vaid Sevasamiti Hospital Ganesh Ganj. Lucknow. 8563

K. V. R's Diabetes medicine most reliable and guaranteed. Injections not necessary. Money refunded if cure not effected. Ramiah Moyyeru Attili Post (West Godavari) 7827

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diploma at home: Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic, Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College. Kotgarh, Simla. (8540)

Get London American degrees Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi 7963

Government has kindly sanctioned extra admissions in Master's Tutorial High Schools for Boys and Girls (Separate Schools). Kennedy Bridge Gowalia Tank. Bombay, specially erected Building large rooms Huge Corridors. Big compound, Efficient Staff. Apply for leaving certificate old School before 10th July. Few vacancies each class. Seek admission immediately. 8761

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Muslim Naval Officer seeks accommodation. Single Room, attached bath, with board, preferably with an Indian family. Communicate No. 8741. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of Aluminium Powder, lying at the places mentioned below:—

S. N.	SIZE OF THE POWDER.	QUANTITY (TONS)	LOCATION
1.	Heavy size 36 120	15	Kirkee
2.	Heavy size 8|120	25	"
3.	Heavy size 120	14	"
4.	Heavy Grade I size 8|36	36	"
5.	Granulated Heavy size 36|120	5	Khamaria Jubbulpore.
6.	Heavy size 25 100	5	—do—
7.	Heavy size 8|36	25	—do—

The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the condition of contract laid down in form Con... 117. Samples and condition of sale can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD\|SR-304 NFR" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi and reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on 6-8-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20-8-45. Delivery of the store will be ex-site removal should be completed by 10-9-45.

Tenders will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted separately per ton for each item. 3967

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of Leather Gloves, with asbestos palms without separate fingers, suitable for use in workshops, foundries etc. for handling hot material lying at the places shown below:—

No.	Particulars	Harbanspore	Kala	Cawnpore	Dehu	Allahabad
1.	Gloves Right-hand Nos.	729	15	70911	1869	56
2.	Gloves Left-hand Nos.	996	15	61742	1747	44

The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition. Conditions of sale (Con. 117) and samples can be seen at the offices of any Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) or of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers in tenderer's own form should be accompanied by a deposit at Call receipt for Rs. 200/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals. The cover should be superscribed "Tender DGD\|SR-547 LTR DUE 14-7-1945 and should reach the Director of Disposals Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 14-7-1945. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 31-7-1945. Delivery of the stores will be ex site and removal should be completed by 15-8-1945.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rate quoted should be per glove. 3845

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores lying at the Civil Defence Stores Depot, Calcutta:—

S. No.	STORE			QUANTITY:
1.	Stirrup	Pumps-Brass-	"Spenco"	 16849
2.	"	" "	Other U. K. manufacture.	 32853
3.	"	" "	Not of U. K. manufacture	 622
4.	"	" Galv. Iron		 5456
5.	Nozzles (Dual purpose type)			 419
6	Nozzles (from dismantled & other Galv. Iron pumps)			 86379

The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition and the sale will be subject to conditions of contract Form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of any Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) or of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

Offers in Tenderer's own form should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals. The cover should be superscribed "Tender DGD\|SR-1164\|ARP DUE 25-7-1945" and should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 25-7-1945. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 10-8-1945. Delivery of the stores will be EX SITE and removal should be completed by 30-8-1945.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted per number separately for each item 3902

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Oil expeller spares of good quality available at moderate rates from new model machines (near Hydro Power House), P.O. Baghbanpura. Lahore 8735

AGENCIES WANTED

Want to import all sorts of American and British goods. We accept agencies and Banianships Please write with full particulars to—Tandan Bros., 3. Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta. 3733

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Buy always our rich special cotton Calculation. Fee Rs. 10. Apply Fulgallywalla Joshi, Ahmed Bld Golpitha, Bombay. 8777

MENSO GOVT REGD
Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY best birth control each Rs 2 CATARACTO without operation cures [illegible] All eye-diseases—Rs 2
Dr C Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta Popular Pharmacy. Bomi Pharmacy Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Cellulose Lacquers—Dark Earth, Dull green, Dull red, Dull blue, and Sky blue being colours available at various centres.

The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition in their present containers. Full details, conditions of sale (Con. 117) and letters of authority to inspect the stores can be had from this Directorate General.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender DGD/SR-827/SCI" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury and will be received at the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi upto 4 p. m. on 20-7-1945. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 15 days of receipt of acceptance. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for any quantity and the quotation should be per gallon. (3709)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY
TANNING & FOOTWEAR DIRECTORATE.
NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of Boots Ankle lying in stock in Govt. Depots at Cawnpore:—

	SIZE.	PRS.
1. Boots Ankle No. 9	3	129
	4	724
	11	5,972
	12	3,724
	13	884
	14	177
		11,607
2. Boots Ankle No. 10	1	96
	2	52
	3	776
	4	2,139
		3,063

The Boots will be sold in their present condition and the stocks can be inspected at the Depots any day during office hours by arrangement with the Controller of Supplies, U.P. Circle, 15\|159 Civil Lines, Cawnpore, who may be addressed direct.

Offers should reach the Director, Tanning & Footwear, Directorate-General of Supply, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on the 23rd July, 1945, and should remain open for acceptance upto the 23rd August, 1945.

A deposit at call receipt for Rs. 2,000/- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial Bank of India or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Chief Controller of Supply Accounts, New Delhi, should accompany the offer.

The sale of the Boots will be subject to conditions laid down in form Con. 117 and delivery will be EX site and removal should be completed by 23rd September, 1945. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof, which however must cover a relative quantity of each size. The rate to be quoted should be per pair. (3947)

WATER POLO CHAMPIONS

Mafatlal Hindu Water Polo Team: Winners of the Quadrangular Championship '45. Sitting (L. to R.): G. Ratansey, K. C. De (Capt.), D. M. Morarjee and J. D. Mehta. Standing: S. Ashar, R. S. Chandani, B. Ratansey, J. P. Kapadia and I. N. Bajaj.

If I Were A Dictator—

By J. C. MAITRA.

"If I were a Dictator!" This wish of mine would sound strange to most people as the Dictators all over the world are having a rather hot time of it—including violent death—these days. Actually I was once appointed a Congress Dictator of Bombay some fifteen years ago, which landed me in jail for seven and a half months! Of course it was on my seeking. However that is neither here nor there. All I mean is that if I had the power I would do certain things promptly—with a stroke of the pen as they say. I would carry out many other urgent measures, too. But they are outside the purview of this article. I would now deal with the physical culture aspects only of my programme.

CUT DOWN THE CURRICULUM.

To start with I would cut down the general curriculum of studies in our schools to the absolute minimum. You may ask, "what has it got to do with the physical development of our boys and girls?" Well, there lies the whole trouble. Our wise educationists have burdened our children with so many things that they have no time to look after their physical welfare if they really mean to get on well with their examinations. And after passing their examinations at the expense of tremendous mental labour they find that most of the things they have learnt in their schools have no use in their later life—particularly in their employments or business or in their home lives.

This is so much more in the case of our girls than boys. And the sum total of all these mental exertions of the students and economic drain to the parents is that the children come out as physical wrecks—unable to enjoy life as best as they should.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO"

Let them be trained for the vocations they intend to take up, as they do in all parts of the civilised world. In that case, it is absolutely necessary that everybody should build up a sound physique. "Mens sana in corpore sano" is a healthy principle. It is not at all necessary that everybody should become a giant. All that is desired is that everybody should be physically and mentally healthy. If our educational authorities would curtail the number of subjects to be studied by our boys and girls, there will be plenty of time for them to devote in physical activities like sport.

NEEDLESS TAX ON GIRLS.

I, for the life of me cannot understand what earthly good there is for a girl to learn algebra and geometry, physics and chemistry, or even Sanskrit, French, Latin and such other languages. Some of the progressive universities like that of Calcutta have introduced fine arts, house-wifery, hygiene instead—the things the girls like and are more useful to them in after-life. Then why we, in Bombay, should lag behind, I cannot understand. I would, therefore, select such subjects as are essential for the development of their mind, always insisting that all instructions should be given through the medium of the mother-tongue of the children. All examinations must also be held in the same.

FARCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Then do away with the present farce of compulsory physical education. This is a mere eye-wash. Nobody takes it seriously. The physical training must be real to be of any use. All the students in our schools, both boys and girls, must pass a certain physical test before they are allowed to go out into the world or for higher education. I know that parents may consider this a mere waste of time or burden on their purse. But if the physical education is begun early and carried on systematically, the development will be natural. There will be no strain on the children. On the other hand, their mental and physical growth will go on side by side.

SHORTAGE OF TRAINED INSTRUCTORS

Sport is a thing which is taken up naturally by children. It does not need much inducement for them to take up one game or another. Each one should be encouraged to develop the game he or she likes and has a special aptitude for it. For this trained instructors are necessary to help and guide them. At present there is a terrible shortage of such instructors. Guidance by untrained men or women are worse than useless. So the present Training Institute at Kandivali needs to be enlarged ten-fold, so that trained instructors may be available in sufficient numbers before long.

PLAY GROUND FOR EVERYBODY

I would see that every school has a play-ground of its own, if not more. And it must be within easy distance from the school too. I would prefer to have the school hours in the mornings and afternoons, so that games may form a part of the school routine. Encourage such games which have a world appeal, because India being a part of the world—and as important part, at that—must fall in line with the rest of the leading portions of it. I do not at all object to indigenous games. Those who want to reveal in them, let them do so by all means. But games like football and hockey which foster teamwork and team spirit in the highest degree and which are admired in the outside world must find a prominent place in our sports programme.

ABOLISH COMMUNAL INSTITUTIONS

Now comes the most contentious part of it. I would abolish all communal institutions, barring those which are meant for religious purposes. All our educational and sporting institutions should be opened to all, irrespective of their caste, creed, colour or nationality. To build up a strong, solid and virile nation, it is imperative that we should forget our religion outside our own homes. By this I do not suggest that we should not observe the true tenets of our religions outside our homes. All that I propose is that we should not make a parade of our religious colour everywhere—particularly on the sporting field. If religious tolerance is taught in our schools, their bigotry and jealousy would evaporate in no time.

BEST AMBASSADORS

If communal institutions are turned into cosmopolitan bodies, the communal rivalries which are now prevalent in this country will also go. All communal tournaments must necessarily be stopped for all time. I would arrange for greater intercourse between different parts of India, so that the spirit of one-ness may spread and false notions of sectarian differences may pass away. Let them also go abroad frequently. It is by contact with the outside world they would feel the glory of nationhood. Let our sportsmen carry the message of India to all parts of the world. They are the best ambassadors for any country.

FACILITIES FOR OTHER GAMES

Finally I would insist that all the play grounds in our city be made available for all games according to their seasons. It is absurd to keep them reserved for cricket only, whether in season or out of season. I think the seasons should be suitably adjusted so that at least the three main games, cricket, hockey and football may have equal chances. I do not see any reason why we should give undue importance to cricket—a game restricted to only a few countries in the British Empire and in most of which we are not wanted. So I insist that we should promote such games which have an open field every where. Therefore our mental outlook must change.

Russian Writ Runs Large In Berlin

BRITISH TROOPS HELPLESS AGAINST SOVIET ORDERS EVEN IN BRITISH AREA

LONDON, July 7. (Reuter): Soon after the Union Jack had been hoisted in Berlin yesterday with elaborate ceremony and a royal salute, British troops, who had marched into the German capital after weeks of waiting, were told that no accommodation had been arranged for them, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent.

There had been a misunderstanding between the British and the Russian Governments, explained the British Commander Brigadier O.M. Wales, in an order of the day to his men.

Promising them that steps were being taken to make them more comfortable the Brigadier said, "We must accept the rather unexpected circumstances with good grace and without loss of temper and dignity".

Brigadier Wales at the same time took the opportunity to warn his troops against taking offence at the rigid security which the Russians are maintaining throughout the whole British area. "I am taking steps to ensure that maximum freedom of movement is afforded to British troops," he said.

According to the 'News Chronicle's' Special Correspondent in Berlin, the Russian writ still runs in the British zone and 900,000 Germans domiciled in the zone are still subject to the Russian Military Government, whose officials insist that until they are ordered to leave, all British dealings with the Germans must be through them. "That is not what the British expected," he writes.

The importance of close Allied cooperation in governing occupied Germany which is stressed in several leading British newspapers to-day was also urged by the American Senator Kilgore speaking in Washington before the Senate's Special Committee to investigate the national defence programme.

"It is absolutely necessary that the policies with respect to the four occupation zones be co-ordinated by some joint section and that there be free exchange of information with respect to the provinces and action of each of the occupying forces," he said.

"With respect to at least one part of Germany—that held by the Russians—our armies have been completely un-informed".

TOTAL SUN ECLIPSE AFTER 13 YEARS ON MONDAY

Russia, Canada And U.S.A. Send Scientists To Observe Phenomenon

LONDON, July 6 (Reuter): The first total eclipse of the Sun for 13 years will begin shortly after 6-30 p. m. (I.S.T.) on Monday and at intervals along a 50-mile-wide corridor stretching across Canada, Greenland, Northern Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

Astronomers and scientists are waiting for the critical 72-1/2 second when the moon will come between the earth and the sun.

Russia began preparing, eight months ago, 20 major expeditions and many smaller ones to observe the eclipse.

The United States have established three groups of scientists in Northern Manitoba.

Owing to the war, Britain has not been able to send out expeditions to watch the total eclipse, but in Canada Royal Canadian Air Force crews flying a British Spitfire seven miles high and an American Mitchell bomber five miles high will photograph it.

The eclipse will be partial in Britain but radio experiments to be made during its progress will, it is hoped, lead to improvements in long-range wireless communications and radiolocation.

Key Administration Agencies In U.S. Affected

London Political Circles Attach Significance To 15th Resignation Of Morgenthau

LONDON, July 6 (Reuter): London political circles attach considerable significance to the resignation of Henry J. Morgenthau as Secretary of the United States Treasury which brings the total of resignations from the Truman Administration to 15 during the past two months, writes Jon Kimche, Reuter's commentator on international affairs.

It is noted that they now affect all Key Administration agencies: State Department as well as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for the near and Far Eastern affairs, William Phillips; Treasury Agriculture Labour Attorney General and Surplus Property Board.

In addition, various administration agencies specially favoured by President Roosevelt such as the Office of Strategic Services and the Office of War Information no longer enjoy the same authority and support in the new Administration.

Robbers' Loot Bank Of France

PARIS, July 6 (U.P.A.): Police disclosed today that an unidentified gang yesterday carried out a large scale raid on the Bank of France which netted them sixty million francs in bank notes and securities. The police said that a suit case containing the loot subsequently was recovered but that the bandits were still at large late today.

Govt. Prepared To Face Any Action Whether By Left Or Right, Says Premier

ATHENS, July 6. (Reuter): M. Nicol Zachariades, the Greek Communist Party leader, who had claimed that a monarchist 'coupde etat' was being planned in Greece told Reuter to-day, "nothing will happen. The movement has become abortive because of our denunciation of it and because of dispositions of the Government".

Admiral Petros Voulgaris, the Greek Prime Minister interviewed said. "It is incorrect to say that the Government has taken preventive measures, but the Government is ready to face up to any action whether by right wingers or by left wingers".

He said that an appeal to the country might be made before winter if measures adopted by the Government were not hindered by false alarms and obstacles.

3 SICK DESTITUTES DIE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 6 (A.P.I.): There were three deaths and eleven admissions of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals yesterday states an official press note.

Unique Offering To Gandhiji On 77th Birthday

Move To Present Khadi "Yagna" Purse: Nationwide Collection Of 76 Pice Per Head To Be Made

Mr. Kanu Gandhi has issued the following Press statement in regard to the 77th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi:—

The 12th of Bhadrapad Vad is Gandhiji's birthday. This year he enters his 77th year. Gandhiji's faith in the spinning wheel and his love for it are so great and deep that his birthday has been identified with the rebirth of 'Charkha'. Hence it is called 'Rentia Barash'.

To-day Gandhiji has given a new reorientation to Charkha. He has likened the spinning wheel to the Sun round which all other constructive activities revolve. With the power of the 'Charkha' growing all the other activities will receive a new impetus. No constructive work will gain much ground without the 'Charkha'. It is with this confidence and faith that we have to make the 'Charkha', an integral part of our national life.

The Rashtriyashala, Rajkot, has been regularly celebrating Charkha Jayanti for the last 11 years with a Khadi programme. The chief aim of this programme is to make Khadi and spinning more and more popular and to demonstrate its powers and potentialities. This aim has partly been achieved but there is still much to be done. The programme is getting an ever growing response from year to year and it is being adopted more and more extensively in other parts of the country as well.

AKHAND SPINNING

In 1943, the Rashtriyashala resolved to observe one akhand-spinning for the whole year. One spinning wheel was kept working continuously for 16 hours a day throughout the year without break. The yarn thus spun on this Charkha produced about 1,200 square yards of Khaddar.

A similar programme was carried out during the last year (1944) also. Thus we should expect to have a mountain high pile of yarn.

This year's resolve is to have 76 days spinning programme, 76 days because that is the number of years Gandhiji will be completing. It is to be hoped that the programme will greatly encourage the Charkha. All are cordially invited to participate in this programme.

Bapuji says. 'To me the constructive work is a big thing. The experiences confirm me more and more. All those who realise this great Truth must take to constructive work.

We earnestly hope that all those who are engaged in constructive work will contribute their utmost to and make this programme of spinning a great success. Gandhiji says, "The beauty of this "Yagna" is that unlimited number of people can join in it. He or she who joins should put his or her whole strength in it.'

Khadi craftsmen in Kathiawar number about four to five thousand. Each one of them could easily contribute at least one hank (640 rounds). Let Khadi workers, Harijan workers and those doing other constructive work join in this. Besides they may resolve to teach a number of people, spinning and so prepare them in the art so that they too may be able to contribute their yarn. The number of those who will participate in this 'Yagna' will be a measure of the response to Gandhiji's message of the Charkha.

PURSE TO GANDHIJI

The yarn thus collected will be included in the 'Daridranarayan' purse to be offered to Gandhiji. The spread of Khadi work in Kathiawar is largely due to this purse.

Upto now every time cash money was collected to make up this purse. Occasionally fairly large amounts were received by way of donations. Once a sum of seven thousand rupees was received. But this year a totally new idea is being put into practice. It has been decided to accept from an individual exactly 76 pice, i.e. Rs. 1-3-0 no more no less. Not the amount of money but the number of persons contributing it is to be the test. The plan, moreover, would offer opportunity to all to share in the effort on the same basis. We hope the greatest possible number of donors will contribute in this manner. If the workers take up the work of this small amount collection in an organised manner, the fund could easily swell to a big amount. It would depend on the patience and perseverance shown.

In Kathiawar, in every place, people should start work without delay, appoint local committees, open Charkha classes and collect yarn, and also begin to collect funds for the 'Daridranarayan' purse. The receipt books will be available from Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road or Sjt. Purshottam Gandhi, Rashtriya Shala, Rajkot.

The yarn and the purse will be offered to Gandhiji on 'Rentia Barash', and we have already requested Gandhiji to send Shri Balasaheb Kher to receive the same on his behalf.

Mahatma Gandhi's Blessings

Mahatma Gandhi says:—"I like the plan. There are two tests in this: Yarn contribution, and Pice-contribution. In both, the emphasis is on the strength of the number. The yarn is obviously the means of acquiring that strength. As the proverb goes, the greater the number of threads, the greater the strength, whereas a single thread will just snap, a rope made out of similar threads could haul a very great weight. The power of a rope depends upon the number of threads it contains. Therefore, yarn from a single individual, however big the contribution be, is always inadequate.

"Many might be found willing to contribute more than 76 pice. But it is well that you have decided not to take more. Neither less is to be accepted. If less was to be made acceptable the accounting too would become complicated. I know there are crores of people in this poor country, who cannot give even a pie. Those among them who are eager could join together in sufficient numbers and make up and pay their joint contribution under a representative name. On the other hand each member of a family could pay the amount i.e., 76 pice individually. I have shown the way. But I should add that my partiality is for the yarn.'

Blessings from
BAPU.

Mahableshwar, 27-4-45.

SWEDISH STRIKE ENDS

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): The Stockholm radio today reports that the greatest labour dispute in Sweden's history, which resulted in a five months' strike of 125,000 engineers and the loss of 15,000,000 working days, has ended with the announcement that the men will resume work on Monday. The men decided to resume work after a new agreement providing for a five per cent increase in wages was made after long negotiations.

P. C. Grants Leave To Appeal

LONDON, July 7 (U.P.I.): The Privy Council granted yesterday the petition of the Punjab Government for special leave to appeal in the case of the Punjab Government versus Sardar Daulat Singh.

This case relates to the validity of Benami provision of the Punjab Land Alienation Act. Both the Lahore High Court and the Federal Court of India, it may be recalled, held the said provisions to be 'ultra vires' of the Punjab Legislatures. The appeal is expected to be heard during the next term of the Privy Council.

GEN. STILWELL'S WARNING

OKINAWA, July 7. (U.P.A.): Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the U. S. 10th Army, to-day warned that the Allies must fight the Kwangtung Army even if Japan surrenders.

"The Kwangtung Army takes orders from nobody", the general said.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, July 7. (Reuter): Easy conditions prevailed on the Money Market in the past week with abundant supplies of credit available. The rate of day-to-day loans of clearing banks remained at one per cent. throughout, while outside lenders freely offered balances at three-quarters per cent. The discount market was fairly active.

INDIA'S QUOTA FOR U.N.R.R.A.

In connection with the proposed visit of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to India the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in the course of a telegram have urged Government to announce their policy in respect of releasing supplies, particularly textiles and foodstuffs, from India for relief to the population of liberated countries and have pointed out that India herself is in dire need of such supplies.

Congressmen In Bombay North Meet To-day

Congressmen of Bombay North, i.e., Sion, Matunga and Dadar, will meet in Conference to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Jain Boarding Hall, Matunga, under the presidentship of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. The Conference will review the present situation in the country and decide on the immediate tasks to be undertaken in pursuance of the Congress programme in Bombay North.

The Subjects Committee of the Conference met at the Podar College Hall on Saturday evening and gave final touches to the resolutions to be placed before to-day's Conference. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram presided.

The main resolution reiterates unequivocal adherence to the national demand adumbrated in the August resolution, and declares that "any development in the political situation in the country will be judged from the point of view of this demand." The resolution further declares the determination of Congressmen to carry out the constructive programme as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, particularly the items relating to industrial labour.

HOTEL REPAIRS FOR AGA KHAN'S SUPERSUITE

JOHANNESBURGH, July 6. (Reuter): Langham Hotel in Johannesburgh is to be partly reconstructed to provide a supersuite for the Aga Khan when he visits the city for a week from August 8.

Kisans, students, the intelligentsia "in order to prepare the people for the achievement of complete independence and establishment of Kisan-Mazdoor-Praja Raj, i.e., Purna Swaraj in terms of the masses of the country."

Mahasabha To Refuse Seat Even If Offered

LUCKNOW, July 7 (O.P.I.): It is very reliably understood that All-India Hindu Mahasabha will not accept any seat in the proposed Executive Council even if it is offered either by the Viceroy or the Congress. Whether it will co-operate with the Congress in the provinces will be decided at the next meeting of the Mahasabha which will be held at Nagpur on July 20.

EDEN'S SON MISSING

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): Sergeant Simon Eden, elder son of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, is missing from an operational flight in Burma, it is announced today. The aircraft in which he was flying was lost during operations some days ago, and it is understood that search is continuing for the aircraft. Sergeant Eden who is 20, was trained as navigator with the R.A.F. in Canada.

NEHRU SHAKES HANDS WITH DR. SARGENT

SIMLA, July 7. (A.P.I.): Dr. John Sargent, Education Adviser to the Government of India and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, met to-day at Manor Ville, Mahatma Gandhi's residence.

Dr. Sargent had come to see Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was attending the Working Committee meeting on coming to know of Dr. Sargent's arrival, left the meeting and warmly shook hands with him, a little before Dr. Sargent's departure.

Pandit Nehru expressed keen interest in Dr. Sargent's post-war educational scheme for India.

JOE LOUIS RETURNS TO NEW YORK

LONDON, July 7. (Reuter): According to New York radio the World Heavyweight Champion, Joe Louis, has returned to New York after a 21,000-mile trip, which has taken him to American military establishments all over the world. He said he has given boxing exhibitions and instructional courses to American troops stationed as far away as the Aleutian Islands.

In 'Final Decisive Stage'

CHIANG ANTICIPATES ALLIED LANDING ON NIPPON

Japan Gets Jittery!—Foresees Next Step In Mountbatten's Campaign

NEW YORK, July 7. (Reuter): A MIGHTY ROYAL NAVY TASK FORCE IS REPORTED BY TOKYO TO BE SWEEPING MINES OUT OF THE INVASION SEAWAY TO MALAY AND SINGAPORE TO-DAY in a move which has long been foreshadowed here as the next step in Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's campaign against Japan's dwindling South-east Asia Conquest, says William Hardcastle Reuter's special correspondent in a Radio dispatch.

The news comes at the end of a week in which Japan has been expressing mounting fears over the invasion threat to the great naval base and the rich colony area—fears underlined by the fact that all unnecessary civilians on this territory have been evacuated.

The Tokyo radio report declared that 16 warships took part, including two carriers, making up the "main stay" of the force, indicating that other auxiliary vessels were operating there too.

"FINAL DECISIVE STAGE"

A feeling of great events to come—and soon—spread over the whole sprawling Pacific theatre today as high-ranking Allied officers marked the eighth anniversary of China's war against Japan, with authoritative statements on the future course of operations. Proclaiming that "final decisive stage' has been reached Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared:

"ALLIED LANDING ON JAPAN"

"We anticipate an Allied landing on Japan." The man upon whom the brunt of such an operation will fall—Commander of the Pacific Fleet marine force Lt.-Gen. Roy Gieger—confidently predicted that the Japanese homeland could be invaded" "any time we want—the only thing now left is wading in and finishing the war."

Jap Emperor Hears Report On Indo-China

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (U.P.A.): Emperor Hirohito of Japan today received his ambassador to Indo-China Matsumoto, and heard a long report from the diplomat on Nippon's position in south-east Asia, the Tokyo radio said in a broadcast recorded here by the United Press of America.

WORLD SCOUTS' JAMBOREE

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter): The sixth World Scouts' jamboree will be held in France in the summer of 1947, it is announced today.

The jamboree has had to be postponed from 1946 because of transport difficulties.

ROME, July 7. (U. P. A.): The Italian newspaper "Il Momento" reposted to-day that there have been 20,000 summary executions of Fascists in North Italy since the German overthrow by the Partisan forces two-and-a-half months ago.

STOP PRESS

BITTER FIGHTING IN R. SITTANG AREA

ADV. HQ. ALFSEA, July 7 (A.P.I.): Bitter fighting is raging in the area of the Sittang river bend as Japanese troops come in streams and make ceaseless attacks, writes Narinder Sethi, 'A.P.I.' war correspondent.

PORTRAIT: The 'RATION GIRL'

By Chitra Naik

This is an interesting portrait of the 'Ration Girl'. But is the 'Ration Girl' herself a fair specimen of the modern Indian girl?

Is not the very fact that so many girls flock into the Ration Offices itself a sign of social stress and of the herd instinct?

Above all what are all those girls going to do when the Ration offices and other avenues of war-time employment close down?

Will they be happy in domestity?

Will they make better wives, mothers and citizens or will they?

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" proposes to publish a cross section of views of the modern—and even not so modern—girl on this subject. Accepted contributions will be paid for at our usual rates.

It happened at a queueless bus-stop.

The bus came. The crowd made a mad scramble to get in. The passengers—presumptive assailed the various vantage points near the entrance. A burly man, who evidently deemed himself a superstrategist, barred the entrance by holding both its flanks in his firm grasp.

Behind his massive back hovered a slip of a girl, anxiously scanning the disturbing prospect which shut off the entrance, her glance flitting about to espy some crevice through which she might sneak in. The last outcoming passenger was still to alight, the conductor's upraised hand groped to find the bell-rope, the girl took her chance, ducked under the curving arm of the burly obstructor and jumping into the escaping vehicle took the fifth place in the row of the dauntless six allowed by the kind B.E.S.T

To stand and tumble
But not to grumble.
Though the bus lurch or go a-rumble!

Well, the situation, as you will agree, did offer some scope for turning out heroic verses. Unfortunately when the burly man opened his mouth, the Muses demurred and instead of bursting into torrential pyrrhics he produced mere shambling prose. He roared at the whole bus, "these girls—they push men! Men! Immodest. No respect. Office-girls—these ration-office girls. Make money, money! No manners."

As the girl involved in this incident was not a ration-girl, nor any type of office-girl, we are not concerned with how she reacted to the situation. But a real ration-girl, I believe, would have taken the matter pretty seriously.

She Is Omnipresent

Already, quite a number of people have started eying the ration girl with some uneasiness. In cities like ours she has become all-pervading. She swims inevitably into one's ken wherever one goes. She gads about on the Marine Drive, at Chowpatty, on the footpaths, in the middle of busy streets, anywhere and everywhere. She invades the restaurant, the playhouse, the picture-house. She travels—whether she must or must not in buses, and trams, and trains as much as she pleases. She uses street corners as she would her own preserve to hold impromptu-discussions with her compeers of the ration-office.

The topics under discussion range from politics, literature, cinema, to price of potatoes, the wisdom or otherwise of using white face-powder on a swarthy skin, the latest amorous exploits of a flighty colleague, or the broken off engagement of a bachelor officer. These interesting ration-girls have had, so far, a number of stories written about them, and into the local press have poured freely petulant letters from coy males who dread being pushed about in trains and buses by these emancipated females.

What A Striking Picture!

The very appearance of the ration-girl has a quality all its own. If a sur-realist painter of to-day wants a subject for a strikingly modernistic study, the ration girl will offer him excellent material. She combines in her almost all the elements that constitute the lower-middle-class femininity. After analyzing several specimens the distilled out image of the ration-girl forms some such picture.

Age—somewhere near twenty; slim, because not well-fed; complexion, any shade ranging right from wheat to 'cafe au lait', dark hair done in one or two plaits betasselled in the Ancient Indian way to indicate cultural renaissance; clad in a sari of brightly printed voile; tinsel ear-rings sparkling in the ears to lend additional allure to a well-powdered face; tired eyes treated with a generous quantity of 'kajal' or 'surma'; feet sandated; a not very expensive bag dangling from the shoulder, and a novel—from a circulating library—, most noticeably sported in the hand, with its title up so that any passer by may know what the young lady regales her intellect with.

Every day, during office-hours, this picture sits at a roughly made desk or table with two or three more specimens of her kind. It is a doubtful thing if you could distinguish these girls one from the other with absolute certainty after seeing them thus together, heads bent, fingers moving, lips becoming active at intervals in inconsequential chatter. Yet talk to them individually for a few minutes and you will have opened before you a veritable album showing different, clearly marked personalities.

Of course, they have much in common, all of them being working-girls—and hard-working girls at that. They have a sort of naive ingenuousness in their talk and are quite ready to chum up with you (here 'you' means 'women', so no misunderstanding, please) if you be inclined that way. And here awaits, a huge haul of 'human' stories to jump forthwith into your net, that is your note book if you happen to be fishing for them. And when I interviewed, and argued with, and made friends with more than three-score of these ration-girls; 'twas a lovely catch I had

Sum-Total Of Observations

After listening to so many of them the sum-total of your observations comes to this: Life is not a bed of roses for the ration-girl. She badly needs the money she earns. As seen from a number of cases she has had to give up her education half-way just to take up her job. She has had to put up with opposition from relatives who believe that working for money is derogatory to a woman's respectability. Because of these disadvantages, however, the ration girl has developed a defiant attitude.

She asserts that though she has been forced by circumstances to seek work, she has now begun finding so much pleasure in work and in economic independence that in future she will not agree to be supported by her parents or her husband. She does not lament over the break in her so-called 'education' because she finds that it means unnecessary expense and sheer waste of youthful energy. And most of all she does not care a fig for the opinions of her unreasonable relatives.

The ration girl knows that the job that she does at present is quite easily got. But, nevertheless, she is convinced that she is capable of working seriously and having independent means even in normal times. This testing of her ability has given her strength not only to face life squarely but to feel secure and sure about herself in all its vicissitudes. By earning money she has earned prestige and resurrected her self-respect.

In those not yet forgotten days when she was a meek, stoid, home-keeping girl she had often to cringe and crouch before those who fed and clothed her. She had to coax and cajole a father, a brother, or a husband into buying her a 'sari' or a pair of 'chappals.' The acquisition of such articles generally involved some amount of careful planning and considerable mental torture. But it is no longer so for the girl who has dared to work. For her has dawned a new era—of an active life and happiness.

More Pink Than Rouge

The zest with which some of them have plunged into their work is astonishing. Almost every day, late in the evening, I see through my trellised balcony a rationing inspectress jauntily trudging back home after finishing her rounds. I cannot help gazing with admiration at her free, swinging stride, her cheerks flushed a beautiful pink—a pink which no rouge in the world can counterfeit—with the exertion of swift walking, and her neck well thrown back as it were in defiance of the society which tries to dam the onrush of her fearless spirit. And what is more, she belies all one's preconceived notions about ration-girls making merry with their money-squandering it left and right. During the last six months or so that I have been seeing her she has not used more than four ordinary cotton saris or changed even once her well-used pair of Pathan 'chappals.'

However, one need not suppose that this is how the generality goes. There is another married woman who works as a clerk. She is not even a matriculate and so exploits the war-generated conditions to the full to make herself more comfortably off. Ordinarily it would not have been possible for her to get a capital job like the one she has at present, for her meagre qualifications. Her husband has now begun wishing that the war may continue for ever, because but for the war it would not have been possible for him to harness his idle wife and plain, unmarriageable sisters to the rationing department, and make them help increase his bank-balance.

Changing Values

The majority of these new women-workers, it appears, is unmarried. And I found that most of these girls, now that they have tasted the bliss of an independent income and the freedom of action attendant upon it, want to continue working even after marriage though they may chance to get partners well-placed in life. They are all normally eager to get married; their jobs have in no way rendered them spinsterish. But their conception of a suitable mate does seem to have undergone a radical change.

A decade or so ago our middle class girls, both educated and uneducated, had a tremendous fascination for men whose names were followed by a long 'queue' of university degrees. But the doughty working girl of today does not care a farthing whether her prospective companion has been turned out by the University polishing machine. They have developed a sort of aversion for the so-called finished products of our colleges—sometimes absolutely finished both physically and mentally. Today, therefore, these girls demand dashing young men of independent spirit, and not servile clerks, famished school teachers, and briefless lawyers.

Some Sad Tales Too

Besides, these girls have begun feeling that now they have themselves definitely gained more value in the matrimonial market. Money market an immediate difference in social status. Additional income swiftly raises the prestige of the working girls' family. One girl told me that before she and her started working some of her better off relatives did not deign to visit them. Their parents were sorely pained by the neglect and harried by thoughts about their daughters' meagre chances of having a happy future. Their relatives seldom invited them when social functions took place in the family circle. But since they had started wearing good clothes and begun moving about amongst friends with the self-assurance that fills one's being when the purse is full, they had become quite popular with those self-same relatives and not unoften received effusive attention from them.

There are very few instances of the jobs being taken up merely as a matter of pleasure. The circumstances of most of these girls have been—and in some cases still are—rather stiff and straitened. Some of them in spite of their earning money cannot even hope to get married as they have to support the people at home. One girl, in a faded pink sari, had a disturbing tale to tell. She has a widowed mother and eight younger brothers of whom only two have just started on their jobs which jointly fetch her month about a hundred and odd chips. The remaining six are school-going children.

Thin, pale and sickly, this girl struggled hard to keep back tears all the time she talked to me. Every minute of her life she spends in working and can hardly spare time to indulge in any sort of recreation to brighten up herself. She helps her mother in household work, supervises the studies of her brothers and has no leisure to take a walk, or play, or even read. The only pleasure that she allows herself every day, as she told me half-laughing and half-crying, is to wear flowers in her hair—flowers which she surreptitiously pilfers from somebody's garden.

There is, however, a whole lot of these girls who love to spend and some of them tell me that there is a queer sort of pleasure in spending recklessly just as their is said to be pleasure in reckless drinking. Extravagance, they think, is in some way intoxicating. That is why they go on lavishing whatever money they have on colourful clothes, trinkets, bags, and cosmetics. Of course, this species find the last week of the month rather wearisome and annoying. But they do not mind it very much. While they await the next pay-day they make a fresh budget and calculate how much they would be able to spare for pictures and clothes after deducting whatever they contribute to the household expenses and the little they put by in the Savings bank.

Rebels And Reformers

Whatever their individual characteristics may happen to be taken as a lot these girls are all rebels and reformers. They are immensely interested in the social problems that concern them. They want the right to divorce, to remarry, the right to equal succession, and whatever their elders might say they do want legislation for monogamy. They are wholeheartedly for communal unity and when I saw their fervour I felt that the achievement of unity was not a matter for years or months or days but just a few hours!

Politically, almost without exception, they are nationalists. Some maintain—at least before they actually stand on the brink of matrimony—they would prefer to have a half-starved nationalist to tying themselves up to an overfed person with no principles. And such sentiments from a ration-girl come to you as a surprise when you are used to making not very dignified comments on their be-tasselled pigtails, tinsel ear-tops, and mascara-dabbed eyes. And they make you feel uneasy at the thought that you were hard-headed enough not to guess that even very frivolous exteriors might very often conceal behind them souls simple, unaffected, and intensely human.

WHY THIS HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY?

(Continued from Page 6)

Ramayana. There is no compromise between the two and "our theory fails!

Well then, in the absence of a common script, we should employ the neutral script—the Roman Script. Mustafa Kemal, the maker of modern Turkey did it, why can't we? It has its merits and can be mastered inside fifteen days. I have used the system for a decade and a half with amazingly successful results. When Europeans can learn it with ease, it will be easier still for Indians to learn it. It can further be simplified by our linguists to suit the requirements of the masses. As English is a vehicle of world culure so can Hindusani be of Indian culure if only we bring the above theory into practice!

I belong to a school of thought which believes in having a common language and a common script for India. Either we should adopt the above policy or learn both Urdu and Hindi as spoken and written by the Hindus and Musalmans of Hindustan. There is no other solution! It is, however, hoped that our leading educationists, in co-operation with The Hindustani Culture Society a newly formed Body, will get together and solve this language problem once for all!

A Study Of Aurobindo

SRI AUROBINDO. By K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., D.Litt. Published by Arya Publishing House, College Street Calcutta. Price, Rs. 8.

This is an illuminating study of a personality of a most complex character—a one-time stormy-petrel of Indian politics, who in a moment of supreme crisis completely turned his back on the world's fierce lime-light and has chosen, during the past three and a half decades, to live entombed, as it were, out of the sight and ken of his fellow-beings save for a few minutes twice a year, when he allows himself to be seen by his devoted admirers who gather together at his Pondicherry Ashram from far and near, eager to get a glimpse of him. Sri Aurobindo shot up the Indian political sky like a most dazzling meteor during the second half of the first decade of this century, and as suddenly disappeared from view after two sensational trials in quick succession, on charges of sedition and waging the war against the king. The late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, who defended him had uttered these memorable words in his peroration at the second trial: "Long after the controversy will be hushed in silence long after this turmoil, the agitation will have ceased, long after he is dead and gone he will be looked upon as the poet of patriotism, as the prophet of nationalism and the lover of humanity Long after he is dead and gone, his words will be echoed, not only in India but across distant seas and lands." Prophetic, indeed, were these remarks, for today, Aurobindo though he has cut himself off from the society of his fellowmen, is reckoned as one of the greatest thinkers of the age, whether in the East or the West. The late Romain Rolland called him "the last of the great Rishis" while another French savant has described him as one of the world's seven "Sons of Light."

Dr. Iyengar's elaborate study of such a personality is bound to be highly interesting. Aurobindo's literary gifts, as is well known, are of an exceptionally brilliant order, he being a master-craftsman of both verse and prose in the English language. Indeed, it may be asserted without the least exaggeration that as a poet he outshines every other Indian, living or dead, barring perhaps Sarojini Naidu, in point of the metrical beauty of his compositions, while as regards profoundity of thought and clarity of expression there are few to match him among living poets in the East or the West. His prose writings, both literary and philosophical, are of an equally outstanding nature. He shows himself to be a literary critic of the highest order. His magnum opus, "The Life Divine" in two bulky volumes, was recently appraised as "one of the master-works of the age" by the reviewer in the (London) "Times" Literary Supplement. Some of his other works like "Essays on the Gita" "The Synthesis of Yoga", "The Ideal of Humanity" and "A Defence of Indian Culture", display a vigour of thought and felicity of expression such as are hardly paralleled in Indo-English literature. It is true Aurobindo's philosophical writings are steeped in mysticism and as such are not easily understandable by ordinary students of Indian philosophy, but all his other writings, especially those of literary criticism, are things of real beauty.

Sri Aurobindo, since he immured himself in his Pondicherry Ashram, has devoted his mental and spiritual gifts to Yogic Sadhana, the goal of this "Sadhana" being stated to be the gradual upraising on earth of Life Divine or "a life of spiritual and supramental supermanhood." He appears to hold that since it is possible for a few souls here and there to rise by gradual stages from a state of ignorance into a state of supramental supermanhood, which is akin to the Divine state, it should be equally possible for the earth to be peopled some day with a sufficient number of supermen who would rapidly materialise that dream of humanity—the Kingdom of God—the "Life Divine", bringing supermanhood within the easy reach of all human beings. Dr. Iyengar has dealt with the essential doctrines of Sri Aurobindo's philosophy as well as the many facets of his unique personality in a lucid manner and has, for the first time, furnished the detailed biographical background that was so badly needed for a proper understanding of the contribution made by this illustrious son of India to the thought and progress of his age.

Before one closes the review of the book, two slight errors which have crept into it may be noted. On page 173 the day of the throwing of bomb at Muzzaferpore is stated to be April 10, 1908. The actual date was April 30. Again, in the footnote to page 123 it is stated by Dr. Iyengar that the word 'Swaraj' "was caught hold of by Dadabhai Naoroji at the Calcutta Congress as the equivalent of colonial self-government, and that "It was Sri Aurobindo who first used its English equivalent, 'independence', and reiterated it constantly in the 'Bandemataram' as the one and immediate aim of national politics." sThis is incorrect and does not do sufficient justice to the patriotism of the G.O.M. of India. The exact words used by Dadabhai in his presidential address to the Calcutta session of the Congress in Dec. 1906, defining the object of the Congress were: "Self-government or Swaraj, like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies." That he meant by "Swaraj" also absolute independence was confirmed by him explicitly at a party organised in his honour, immediately after his return to Bombay from the Calcutta session, by a band of youngmen including the present writer. When the writer, drawing Dadabhai's attention to the controversy still raging regarding the connotation of the word "Swaraj" used by him, asked him whether he meant by it only colonial self-government, as suggested by the "Moderates", the G.O.M., repeating the exact words he had used, asked whether "Self-government like that of the United Kingdom" could mean anything less than complete independence. "I have set no limit to the aspirations of my countrymen," he went on to assert, "It is for you, young men, the leaders of tomorrow, to achieve the complete freedom of your motherland!" It will thus be seen that the G.O.M. was fully abreast of his countrymen of his generation.

R. K. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GUJARATI BOOKS

VIGNANNI PARIBHASHA (Padartha Vignan and Rasayan)—A Science Vocabulary (Physics and Chemistry). Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Pp. 28, As. 8.

This booklet in Gujarati, is the result of the work of selfless and painstaking persons who felt the need of Gujarati equivalent for technical scientific English words when teaching Science in Educational Institutions. The Gujarat Vidyapeeth took the work in hand in 1940 and set about the task of finding simple, clear, easily understandable and meaningful synonyms. They decided to employ or retain such words as had local currency even if they came from alien sources. The use of homely and natural words, in preference to those of a technical character, made the task easy and more fruitful of results.

Indigenous sources were tapped only where these were lacking. The need of such words was felt all the more strongly when the Bombay University recognised the importance of Gujarati as a medium upto the Matriculation stage. The words chosen (and there are some 1,600 of them) relate principally to Physics and Chemistry, but the aim of the Committee is to widen the scope so as to include Botany, Zoology and Hygiene. The Gujarat Vidyapeeth appeals to teachers and men of letters to lend their support and help in this task. Suggestions and constructive criticism from these and others would be welcomed

N. H. P

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is refreshing to see now and again, here and there, somebody waking up from a long slumber and thinking of the child in our country.

We are particularly pleased to read letters of such persons occasionally in the local newspapers, and were glad to notice one of the kind in the "Bombay Sentinel" of June 28, wrote Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, to the Editor of that Daily. If only these friends took some real interest in children's welfare activities, they would know what work in that connection is going on already, and probably could prove helpful in its furtherance.

Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association which has specialised in and has been doing children's welfare work since about eighteen years is well-known by now. To enumerate its different activities will take a pretty long space. Its reports are regularly published in almost all newspapers and specially in these columns and in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper".

However, to refer to the particular points raised by the "Sentinel" correspondent, we should like to draw his attention to the fact that the 'Children's Day' on similar lines to those mentioned in his letter under reference is celebrated by our Association every year on the 1st October. Last year it was celebrated on a grand scale at Matunga, and this year it is proposed to celebrate the 'Day' on a grander scale.

A Children's Charter, too, is under preparation. Besides, our Association has approached the various Consuls in this country and other friends to supply us information about children's welfare work and activities carried on in all countries throughout the world. This will be collected and compiled in book form as soon as the material is ready.

Those interested in this "great cause" of children are welcome and will do good to send for the particulars of our Association and get in touch with the General Secretary (c/o "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21), who would be glad and grateful to have help and co-operation of all such persons and institutions.

* * *

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari had a gala function of entertainments on 1st July at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for children, whose boys and girls as well as those of the Little Pioneers also participated in the programme. Shri B. N. Maheshwari, who presided, appreciated the efforts of the Association, and promised his help and co-operation at any time whenever necessary.

Shrimati Indira Renu writes: Since the attendance at the Psychological Study Class for Beginners continues to be scanty, it has been decided, in consultation with those who are regular comers, that the class will be held every fortnight, instead of weekly. The next class, accordingly, will be held on Saturday, 14th July, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank.

* * *

The teacher told the class that she would give them five minutes in which time each boy was to write a dramatic poem of four lines.

"Now, Johnny," she said at the end of the time limit, "read aloud what you have written."

Standing up, Johnny recited:

"A boy was walking down the track.
The train was coming fast;
The boy jumped off the railway line.
To let the train go past."

"I don't think that's very dramatic," teacher said. "Can't you do better!"

After a moment's thought, Johnny tried again:

"A boy was walking down the track.
The train was coming fast;
The train jumped off the railway line,
To let the boy go past."

* * *

You are bound to enjoy the following poem, on "Success," by A.E.M. Bayliss, appearing in the "Journal of Education":—

A certain school in days gone by
Contained two pupils, X and Y;
The one was what is termed a "swot",
The other definitely not.

Young X spent all his hours of leisure
In reading Classics, just for pleasure,
While Y frequented football grounds,
And helped the butcher on his rounds.

All this was forty years ago,
Success may be a trifle slow,
But it will come if we await
With patience the decrees of Fate.

Now X is Head of that same school,
And Y, whom teachers thought a fool,
Is owner of a chain of stores,
And Chairman of the Governors!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

"In The Palm Tree"

"At The Cross Roads"

Never Too Old To Marry!

It has been said, "Live as long as you may, the first twenty years are the longest half of your life". But there are many in this world who would rather have a full life right to the end. A very interesting case recently came up before our High Court in which it was sought to restrain a Marwari alleged to be sixty years old from marrying a girl alleged to be fourteen. The Marwari was a widower already married four times before, and it was stated in the plaint that he was also an undischarged insolvent. It was therefore contended that the marriage would not only be not for the benefit of the minor girl but would also be in contravention of the Sharda Act. On the Marwari undertaking not to marry the girl at any time hereafter" the suit was, on 16th February last, allowed to be dismissed by Mr. Justice Bhagwati. The matter came up again before the same judge last week on an application to amend the undertaking so as to limit it to the minority of the girl. This application was dismissed. The application was based on the ground that the undertaking given was illegal as being an agreement in restraint of marriage. The judge held that it was not an "agreement" at all within the Contract Act, and went on to add by way of "obiter", that since it did not totally restrain the Marwari from marrying anybody, it was not vitiated by Section 26 of that Act.

It is true that the undertaking had been voluntarily given by the Marwari to the Court and was not a contract, but with all respect to the judge, we feel that Mr. Justice Bhagwati had, in the first instance, no jurisdiction at all to record such an undertaking. The jurisdiction of the Court as the "parens patriae" of infants cannot extend beyond minority. Moreover, an undertaking which fetters the free will of the minor even after she attains majority cannot be for her benefit. In our opinion the Court having no jurisdiction to record it, the undertaking was illegal. The order not having yet been sealed, Mr. Justice Bhagwati could and should have varied it, so as to limit the undertaking to the period of minority of the girl. The undertaking being what it is, how can the Court enforce it if it be defied by the Marwari?

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

★ ★ ★

Ulterior Motives

In draf ing affidavits, our Solicitors use certain stock phrases without seriously meaning them. One often comes across affidavits in which everything is said to have been done "with ulterior motives" by the other side. In one case an affidavit stated that a certain person had died on a certain day. The affidavit of the other side in reply to it was, that if that person was dead, he had died "with ulterior motives!" There would certainly be no place in the heavenly regions for such people who are dishonest even in death.

★ ★ ★

Demeanour

In estimating the veracity of witnesses, judges are entitled to observe their demeanour. An English judge's notes of a case are reported to have run as follows:—

"Seen defendant in witness-box" then followed a rough sketch of the defendant, and then,

"Judgment for the plaintiff".

★ ★ ★

Bus Queues

An interesting case came up before Mr. Hathia, Presidency Magistrate, in the Police Court last month. Since there used to be a queue at the Worli terminus of the bus service, the seven accused persons boarded a bus at a stop just prior to it and took out a one anna ticket up to the terminus. When the bus reached the terminus they remained seated and asked for a fresh ticket and thus claimed priority of accommodation over those who had been waiting at the terminus in a queue. Having refused to leave the bus, they were charged with breach of the bus queue Order issued by the Commissioner of Police on 23rd November 1944 which enjoined that "intending omnibus passengers waiting at bus-stops for omnibuses shall form a queue and that no intending omnibus passenger shall enter any omnibus until passengers who wish to alight have done so, and then only in strict rotation in accordance with his position in the queue". The Magistrate rightly held that the language of the order made it clear that it applied only to those waiting at bus-stops and not to those already legitimately inside buses—if, for instance, a passenger changed his mind and wanted to go further than the place he first intended to and took out his ticket for. In such cases there is nothing in the notification to require him to get down from the bus and take his position in the queue. In the course of the hearing of this case, it was said that there was a by-law of the B.E.S.T. Co. which required all passengers to vacate the bus at the terminus. No such by-law was actually cited, but even if there be one, it can only form the basis of a civil liability between the passenger and the bus company and cannot be invoked in aid of criminal proceedings for breach of the bus queue order. These seven ingenious persons were therefore rightly acquitted by the Magistrate. War is indeed a scourge "but like the toad ugly and venomous it wears yet a precious jewel in its head." It has taught us to queue up everywhere. It has taught our public to observe discipline in a number of ways. But like all criminal enactments these disciplinary measures must be strictly construed in favour of the subject, as the Magistrate rightly did in the case under consideration.

It is, of course, open to the Commissioner of Police to issue a new order which would compel all passengers to quit the bus at a terminus, and for ought we know, such an order might already have been promulgated by him.

On The Threshold Of A New Life

(Continued from Page 5)

took pains over the novel. It is no wonder then that there are no original writers in Sind who stick to their writing until the end.

If any writer, getting no encouragement from the publishers, thinks of publishing his work independently, on his own, he is discouraged still further by the bleak prospects of sales. The Sindhis are essentially, and to the marrow of their bones, businessmen. They don't buy books at all; if they do, they always grudge the price they are paying. "Won't you charge eight annas less?" Don't you think the book is higher rated by six annas?" These are the remarks most often heard. It is their business mentality that is responsible for this. And like businessmen they are foolish too. They spend Rs. 2/8 on a third-rate film; they pay Rs. 2/12 per peg of Scotch; they waste money in cafes; but they quibble over buying a book worth Re. 1/8 or Rs. 2. They prefer to borrow books from the libraries; or if a person possesses a copy it will circulate among fifty people, if not more. The established publishers are able to publish books because they have fixed number of subscribers. The highest nett subscription was (until recently) the pride of "Sunder Sahitya": 2,000 annual subscribers. The others, "Ratan", "Asha", "Kahani", "Sindhu" can boast of 800 subscribers downwards, upto 350 or 400.

Another reason for the backwardness of Sindhi literature is the vast illiteracy in Sind, especially among the majority community, the Muslims. There are hardly a few Muslim subscribers to the various publishing concerns. Sindhi literature, then, is the responsibility of a minority in Sind. And this minority has proved itself unfit to bear the onerous burden.

The Prospect

But a gloomy retrospect does not necessarily presage a dark prospect. The picture as shown above is bleak; but certain relieving features have begun to appear. The Sindhi public is becoming more literature minded. The publishers no longer believe that there is a risk of loss in publishing original works. More and more of creative art is being made available (though some of the so-called 'original' works are just rehashes of foreign works and some even plain cases of plagiarism). Payment has begun to be made, only for original work, but that also by one or two of the publishing concerns and not yet to every writer.

Seth Partab Dialdas, an enthusiast of literature, owner of lakhs, has published many important works (among them Jawahar's autobiography), the works having been translated by various persons who were paid handsomely by Seth Partab. He is going ahead with his programme by assigning works to different persons. It is hoped that he will publish some original works also, which are the greatest need of Sindhi literature.

This need is being filled to some extent by the original works which form a part of the few words annually awarded a total prize money of Rs. 1,000 by the Sind Government Literary Board. All the books are not rewarded on their merits (we know of a College lecturer being given prizes on two occasions for in different adaptations of two of Thomas Hardy's novels; and another lecturer being rewarded for an inadequate, second-rate translation of Hall Caine's "The Eternal City"; both these persons having secured the prizes as we have every reason to believe by influence). But the system of giving prizes in itself is praiseworthy and many works of merit are actually rewarded.

If the policy of the Literary Board is revised and the members become impartial, if the publishers begin to pay for every single contribution they accept, if literature is widely propagated and publicised so that more people buy books, if translations are dropped out (as is being slowly, though very slowly, done) Sindhi literature can attain a good standard very soon. It is in the throes of a rebirth—only it has to be born.

FIRST AID

SOMEONE is injured. Send for a doctor! Until he arrives we must help the patient by doing the right things and these we shall only be able to do if we have learnt First Aid. Sometimes proper equipment is not available and the First Aider must then improvise; at a pinch, for example, using baking powder for scalds or burns from fire, and washing soda to neutralise burns from acid. As a result of the war many more homes and factories in India than before have their own first-aid boxes and the contents of these remind us at once of our dependence on the products of the chemical industry, and the work of the research chemist. In them we shall find chemicals such as iodine, boracic acid, sal volatile, aspirin, and, of course, anti-gas ointment, as well as dressings, cotton wool and adhesive tape, all of which have been chemically treated. First-aid points or posts at factories or works will have a wider range of chemicals, including colloidal silver and medicinal paraffin for eye treatment, organic products like acriflavine as an antiseptic and gentian violet for burns. Under the stimulus of total war, chemical and medical research workers are constantly developing new and more effective products for First Aid and already some of the wonder-working sulphonamides are being incorporated in ointments which may be used with safety by the First Aider. As each new product or new medical use for old products is found by the British chemist, the British chemical industry makes them available for medical units on the Burma front, and for First-aid Treatment of accidents in Indian homes.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

Two men appeared at an open window, affectionately clasped to each other, and a crowd of thousands roared with delight.

Two men and a crowd!

The two men, both handsome but no longer young, provided a study in contrast. They were of nearly the same age but while one had dignity, the other had charm; one had the shy, retiring disposition of the scholar, the other had the self-assured stance of the popular leader used to such demonstrations; one had a little white beard at the tip of his chin and the other had smooth-shaven cheeks.

These two represented two distinct streams of culture. One had been born in holy Mecca, the son of a family of "Ulema", and graduated (at the age of 13!) from the great Muslim seminary of Al Azhar, the other had been born in holy Prayag near the sacred confluence of the Jamuna and the Ganges, the son of a family of Pandits, but had received his education at Harrow and Cambridge. One had delved deep into Oriental philosophy and religion, the other had drunk at the fountain of western scientific knowledge. One had become a divine, an interpreter of the Holy Quran, the other had drifted towards agnosticism and Marxism. One liked to bury himself in books, the other wanted to climb mountains.

And yet these two streams had come together in the vast whirlpool of the movement for national freedom. Both had contributed to the success of the common cause—one had brought wisdom, the other passion; one had brought old-world courtesy the other new-world defiance.

Both of them had influenced the national movement—and each other! Both had risen to the top and earned not only the affection and respect of their colleagues and co-workers but also the adoration of millions of their countrymen.

Maulana Azad Zindabad!

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Zindabad!

..Maulana Azad aur Pandit Jawaharlal Zindabad!

The crowd cheered and roared and cheered again. This crowd of Punjabis and Madrasis and Bengalis *pharis*, of men and women and children, officers and clerks and coolies and *chaprasies*! Many of them had walked ten miles to have a glimpse of these two men at the window. They had climbed uphill and down dale, they had dodged policemen and slid down the slopes and sneaked through wire fencings. They had dared the rain and the fog, they had defied the bureaucratic and imperialistic traditions of Simla, jammed the grassy courtyard of Armsdell and lifted their voices above the wooly clouds that hovered overhead. For thirty minutes they had patiently listened to Nehru who addressed them perched up, characteristically, on an unprotected balcony. And now they wanted to see Azad, to hear *his* voice. When they saw both of them appear together at the window, the crowd went delirious with joy.

And one wondered if they instinctively saw the symbolic significance of the occasion—that these two men, Azad and Nehru, the Muslim and the Hindu, the divine and the agnostic, the scholar and the Scientist, were the symbols of an India, with all its many diversities, united in common purpose. Not mere symbols. They *were* India—*these two men and the crowd!*

AZAD

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Birthday Greetings

At least one reader did not forget to greet the LAST PAGE on its fourth birthday. Mr. Raman K. Desai wrote thus from Santa Cruz:—

"I feel that on the 4th anniversary of LAST PAGE, even my habitual laziness must be discarded in order to offer you my warmest felicitations. I have been wandering in remote parts of this country during the last four years but I have rarely missed the "Sunday Chronicle" mainly for its LAST PAGE.... I gladly acknowledge that throughout, this Page has kept up a very high endeavour in brilliant journalism equal to that of some American correspondents such as Vincent Sheean....."

You make us blush, brother—even here in unblushing Simla! But thanks all the same.

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People's Theatre Presents.....

Mr. Desai goes on to say in his letter:—

"Your interests have been varied but with regard to one of them may I make a suggestion? The People's Theatre is a success—why cannot such artists turn their hands to cinema films? During the four years I was away from Bombay I had no chance of seeing European films and frankly the Indian variety is mostly intolerable. From what I see of these films and even the films popular now in Bombay, the Indian audience seems to be escapist. But has anyone made an effort to producing Documentary films based on reality of India and tested the response of our people? .....I agree that the smash-and-grab financiers of the local film industry would not carry out this experiment. But in similar circumstances there is an American experiment which has been a success. Do you remember "Juarez"? It was produced by "Associated Film Audiences." The idea is that habitual cinemagoers should contribute a small sum—say Rs. 10 each—towards a corporation which would be run by creative artists—say of the group of People's Theatre—do you think you can develop the idea?"

This is an excellent idea and of course, could be developed. But so far as the People's Theatre is concerned, this organisation is already busy with the preliminaries of film production. By September they hope their first picture will go before the cameras and in six months we can expect to see flashed on the screen: PEOPLE'S THEATRE PRESENTS.....

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"Children Of The Earth"

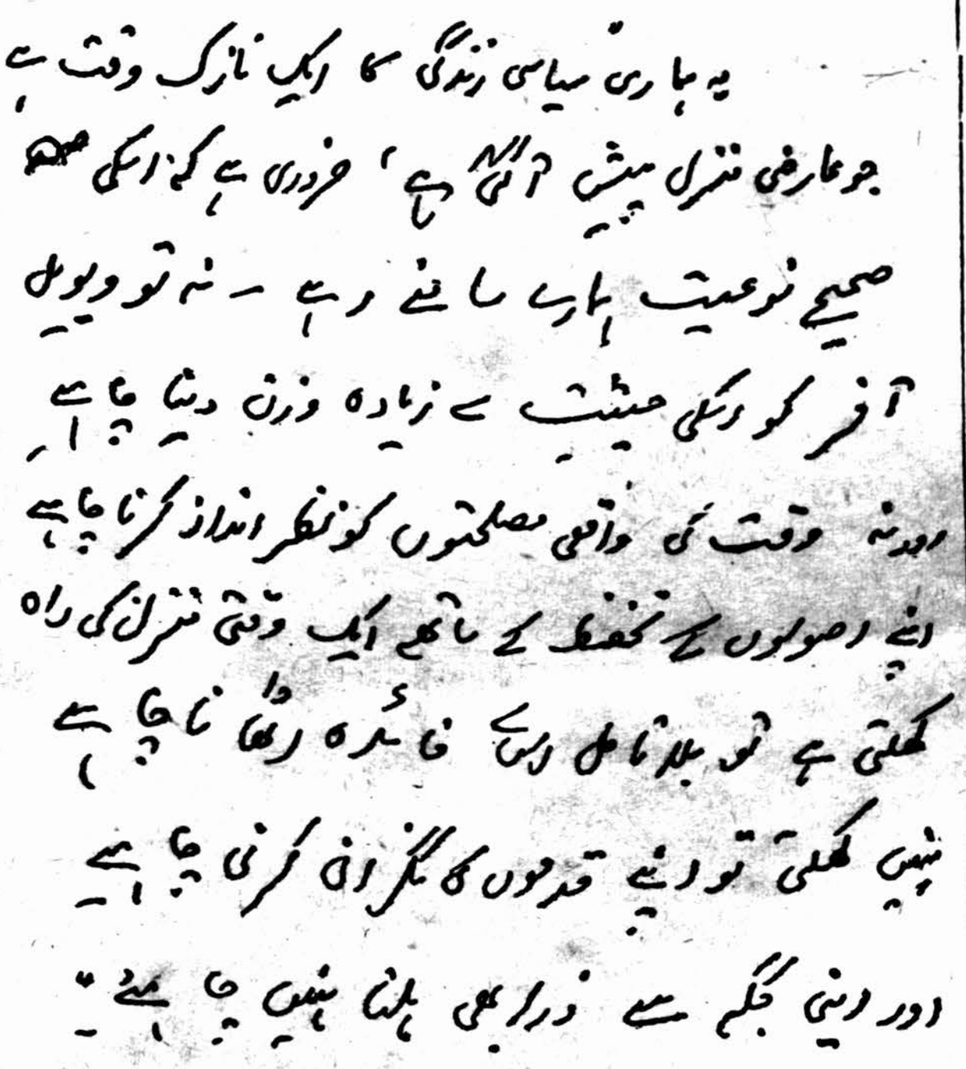
The People's Theatre is one of the several recipients of 'ex-gratia' licences granted by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies to non-professional but prominent artists such as Uday Shankar, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Ram Gopal, etc. to encourage production of unusual films of artistic merit. The People's Theatre has planned to produce a full-length feature film tentatively entitled CHILDREN OF THE EARTH which will depict in dramatic form the life in a typical Indian village, its colourful folk-culture, the close relation of the peasants with the soil, their economic problems, the recent tragic famine, the steady break-down of the village community, ending on an optimistic note of how by self-help and co-operative endeavour the peasants can secure for themselves better conditions of life.

Not only does the People's Theatre plan to produce a film with a realistic and, therefore, unusual pattern, but it plans to produce it in an unusual manner. The film will be written, produced, directed and acted by non-professionals (the I.P.T.A. people resent the term 'amateurs'), who are already active workers in the People's Theatre cause. The Central Squad of the I.P.T.A. has won all-India fame with its folk-dances and progressive ballets and will contribute some authentic folk-dances to the film. Another special feature will be fascinating but real folk-tunes, a welcome change from the stereotyped tinny rounds that pass as film music these days.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that our editor, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presiding over the I.P.T.A. Conference in Bombay had suggested in his address that "the People's Theatre movement by making the right use of the film; can give a lead to the producers of Indian films and thus help to make it what it can and should be—a mighty cultural force." Later, reviewing the I.P.T.A. ballet SPIRIT OF INDIA, the Calcutta 'Statesman' had declared that "the I.P.T.A. in its short life has discovered so much new talent that they might be envied by any film producer."

Thus, by taking up film production, the I.P.T.A. is only responding to a public demand.. Those (like Mr. Desai) who seek unusual fare in filmic entertainment as well as the large number of regular I.P.T.A. fans will keenly await the completion and release of "Children Of The Earth."

President To The People!



A facsimile of the original message (in Urdu) to the people of India, given by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in an exclusive interview with "Chronicler" in Simla. The following is its English translation:

"This is a critical moment in our political life and, therefore, it is essential that we should keep before us the real significance of the temporary situation that has arisen in the country. We should neither attach exaggerated and undue importance to the Wavell Offer nor should we ignore the real demands and exigencies of the situation. Consistent with the defence of our principles, if the way is opened to a temporary solution (leading to our ultimate goal of freedom) then we should unhesitatingly avail of it. If such a way is not opened, then we should watch our step and not budge an inch from our position."

SIDELIGHTS FROM SIMLA

A red-blue-and-white Union Jack flies on top of the massive pile of the Viceregal Lodge. A few hundred yards in front of it a National Flag flies over Armsdell (also a part of the Viceregal estate, where Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru are staying. That is the background of the past. This is the foreground of the future!

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Consternation in the Muslim League camp at the Cecil Hotel was caused when a high-up Leaguer was seen drinking pegs after pegs of whiskey right in the middle of the lobby. Some orthodox Leaguers even left the place in disgust. At the time of writing the situation still seems to be fluid.

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Finding the prisoners of yesterday staying as royal guests of the Viceroy with liveried Viceregal servants in attendance, a columnist is reminded of the declaration of the late Lala Lajpat Rai that for the lovers of freedom it was *"takht ya takhta"*—the throne or the gallows!

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The admiring crowds have become such a problem for the Congress President and Pandit Nehru that the Maulana ventured to go to a bookshop in the Mall only in a closed rickshaw (like a purdah lady) and Pandit Nehru takes a walk only at the midnight hour.

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Capitalists continue to vie with each other for the distinction of entertaining Congress leaders. And Mr. Dalmia is trying to steal Mr. Birla's thunder, taking advantage of the latter's absence abroad. One of the many Dalmia mansions has been placed at the disposal of some members of the Working Committee who are reported to have been rather reluctant to accept such hospitality.

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Maulana Azad surely has the most distinguished trio of secretaries—Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Panjab Congress; Professor Humayun Kabir, M.L.C. and a *chhota* leader in his own rights; and Ajmal Khan, scholar and ex-professor of Shantiniketan. Both Iftikhar and Kabir are Oxford men but while the former is for "settlement with the League" (*a la* Communist Party), the latter is anti-League (*a la* Congress socialists). They say Maulana likes them both and is amused—by both!

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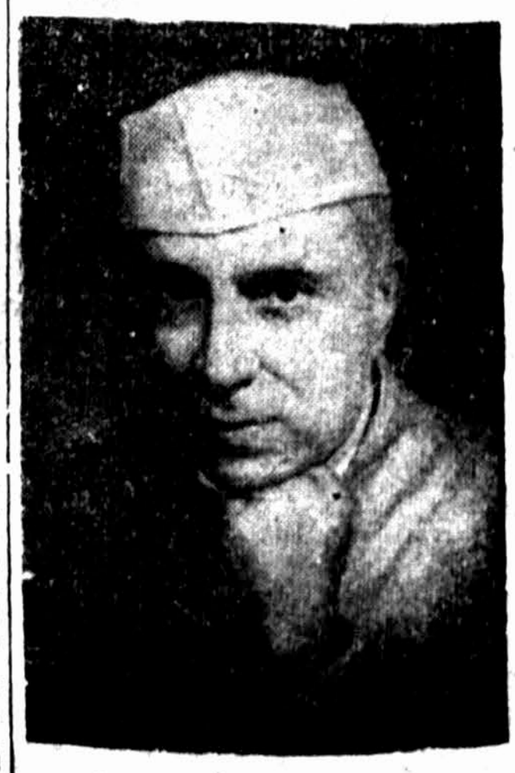
As evidenced by his speech on arrival at Armsdell Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has acquired two new virtues in jail—a mastery of the Persianized Urdu phrase and a self-critical sense of humour. Words like *Siyasat, rishta, farq, fiza, nizaam muntazim* completely floored the South Indian brigade among the reporters. More than once he raised laughter by his humorous references to his temper, his fascination for China, Spain and the "international perspective", his love of the mountains of Kashmir, and his "amateur" status in politics.



NEHRU

As I Look At Them .....

Let me get out my spleen against him.

He has tricked me into doing what he wanted me to do. He has caught me in his finely-woven net without even as much as a 'Will you walk into my parlour' sort of invitation. The whole thing was over even before I realised what was happening. It was like being smiled into doing something foolish by a pretty woman. I have done what he wanted me to do and now I am both angry and indignant about it. I have insured my life for some sum that he thought it was worth. He is an insurance agent.

He went about his business in a Machiavellian sort of manner. In fact I think that even Machiavelli could have learned some advantageous throat-cutting tips from this insurance agent. I am purposely dehumanising him by referring to him only by his professional class than by the name his mother calls him by. He is not human. Comparing him with a vulture would be quite apt but for one flaw. Whereas a vulture hovers over a corpse, an insurance agent hovers over a living body. You are worth something to him only because of the fact that you might die. He makes abundant use of the mortality of man to find comforts for his own life, which by the way he never insures.

After one bite from this insurance agent I suspected my nearest friends. He introduced a mercenary aspect into my unsuspecting life. He put a value on it that I had not been aware of so far. From being a good citizen I learnt that I might be a good subject for the attack of an insurance agent. He taught me that my life could be pretty useful—to him.

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It began in a crowded bus. In fact it was possible because the bus was crowded. I had had a tiring day and when he squeezed into his seat allowing me some fly-space to rest my weary self I beamed on him. I almost saw an aura round his beloved head. Next when he picked up my paper which had fallen down and offered me a choice cigarette from his well packed case, I was sure he was an angel. My conclusion was confirmed when he told me of an outsider that was winning the next Saturday and would pay odds of about 20 to 1. I just let this angel resurrect again my faith in humanity. Sinking back on the cushion, I let his warm humanity lap round me giving me as much satisfaction as a hot bath. In this delirious state of mind I must have let out some details of my pay-roll.

Next, we met over a cup of tea at a restaurant. It was lunch time and I was just finishing a smoke and strolling back to my office from my luncheon when I met the angel again rather the angel met me. He hailed me in a hilarious manner from across the pavement. I just beamed. He had another outsider, one more cigarette, a few words of kind sympathy and I was seen and conquered I was in a state of mind when I would have lent him my pants and walked the whole way home. He did not touch me then.

Next we met at the race-course. I had made some bad investments and was rather down when I bumped into him. He gripped my hands with vigour and restored my mental and economic balance by giving me three winners in a row. By this time I was his for the asking. Had I been a woman I would have married him and thought myself lucky. We left the race-course together in a taxi he paid for. Next day we met by appointment for supper. It was then that the Brutuan stab was delivered.

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The supper was good, both the liquid and solid part of it. Half way through it, he began to talk of human life. He touched on its uncertainty. Life, he said, was a candle flame that might be extinguished by any gust of wind that blew. We would not know when the wind would blow nor where it would blow from. Next he talked of life as a horse race in which some lost and some won. He said that it was our duty to see that we always won. If not the individual at least, society; one's wife and one's children were one's dependants and members of society who should not lose by one.

Then he came down to brass tacks and let me into the intricacies of insurance. He did not call it insurance, but enforced saying that every responsible man should go in for. He extolled the advantages that one derived from it. He held up his company as the best. By this time he had made the blushing confession that he was an insurance agent. All other companies, he said did not know what was honesty. He subtly brought in the favour he had done me when he gave me three winners by saying that insurance was a friend who gave one a hand up in times of need; say for instance, winners on the race-course to a man who had lost a packet.

He evaluated my life to the nearest pie. He suggested that as a friend he would suggest that I insured my life with his company for the sum he had mentioned. I could not and would not grouse. I agreed. Some days later, a policy was issued in my name, in which it was stated that in the event of my death, in the course of the next 25 years, my wife would be paid so many thousand rupees.

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I got a shock when I told my wife of my enforced saving for society's sake. She burst into tears (we were newly married) and declared that I was worth much more living to her than the few thousands that I would be worth, dead. It was a pleasant shock. Next she pointed out that this enforced saving was all a hoax as we just could not save that much. For proof, she gave me her clothes' bill for the last month and my racing losses for last Saturday. By this time I was convinced that saving for the sake of society meant starvation. I became quite grim.

Next when the insurance agent met me, I saw that he had clothes instead of wings. What was more, he had beter clothes than I was wearing. He was persuading another being to do some enforced saving for the sake of society and so could spare me only a passing smile. Our angelic friendship deteriorated into passing smiles and if possible, cuttings. By the time I had paid two instalments and heard consequent remarks from society at home, I was thoroughly disillusioned. I became so vitriolic that even if anybody paid me a deserved compliment I at once asked him if he were an insurance agent.

This article has been an enforced saving of justifiable indignation against a class of people and has been written only because society should profit by it. Hindu mythology has only one Yama who collects one's spirit (whatever it is) at one's death. But there are any number of Yamas who go about collecting living bodies and evaluate them to a pie. Echo my wish and if you should be found with an insurance agent let it be dead rather than living.

Humorous Skit

AN INSURANCE AGENT

By T. V. Manikkam

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN THIS MONTH

By G. FESENKMEV,

(Member, Academy of Sciences & Chairman of the 1945 Eclipse Commission).

MOSCOW.

During the first war months Soviet astronomers made their preparations for observation of the eclipse which took place on September 21, 1941. We sent out seven expeditions in the path of the eclipse mostly in the region of Alma Ata which made use of a number of instruments that Soviet workshops had built especially for the eclipse. Some very interesting results were obtained. The eclipse, which will take place on July 9, 1945, will be observed by no less than twenty-two expeditions who will use mostly those instruments that were made for the 1941 eclipse.

In addition to main observations by experience scientists a number of young astronomers will be drawn into the work. In order to ensure success of the observations every movement of observers must be calculated in advance and carefully rehearsed, every exposure must be correctly made as it is impossible to correct mistakes that have been made. Thanks to the experience gained during the 1941 eclipse we are able to draw up a precise plan of work for the main instruments. Many problems which have already been studied will be studied anew in order to obtain new material.

During the eclipse of 1941 Professor Sharonov determined the temperature at the sun's surface as four thousand and five hundred degrees centigrade. This figure is of great importance to the theory of the sun's physical nature and must be checked during the coming eclipse of 1945; the curvature of rays proceeding from distant stars and passing near the surface of the sun is considerably greater than that forecast by Einstein's Theory of relativity. This is another point that must be checked up by the same apparatus.

Professor Kalinyak of Alma Ata Institute of Astronomy and Physics, using his own inference method, made the first calculation of the basic width of streamers of the sun's corona and obtained a figure which can only be reconciled with the theory if their temperature is extremely high and far in excess of that at the surface of the sun. These observations were only partially successful and must be made again in 1945 with a view to obtaining the greatest possible information concerning the sun's corona.

Bugoslavskaya, Markov and others, using photographic chambers five metres in length, placed at various points along the path of the eclipse, measured speed, direction and movement of matter in the sun's atmosphere and established close connection between intricate structure of the corona and various active regions. The stratosphere flight will be arranged and observation will be made beyond the cloud layer and under conditions of little atmospheric light.

The conference which the eclipse commission called in Moscow in October discussed scientific subjects to be studied, examined a number of proposals for improved methods of observation and laid down places to which expeditions will be out towards end of May 1945. Places determined on are Serdobol, Svir, Babayevo, Vesyegonsky, Rubinsk, Ivanovo, Gorky region, Kuibyshev region and Uralsk region. The expeditions will probably include one hundred specialists, seventy juniors and the necessary technical staffs.

"Little Magazines" Have A Place In American Literature

In a country as highly industrialized as the United States it would be natural to expect to find a large amount of professionalism in all spheres of activity, yet the amateur spirit—which so often embodies the finest creative instincts of man—is very much alive in America. Nowhere is it more often found than in the section of the magazine publishing field known as the "little magazines."

Among the best known of these magazines are 'Accent', 'Partisan Review', 'Kenyon Review', 'Sewanee Review', 'Chimera', 'The New Mexico Quarterly Review', 'The Prairie Schooner', 'The Rocky Mountain Review', 'The Quarterly Review of Literature' and 'The Southwest Review'.

The reading public of these magazines is limited. Many of them have a circulation not in excess of 2,000. 'Partisan Review' claims to have the largest circulation of them all with its 5,000 readers. But like some comparatively small circulation magazines such as the 'New Republic' and the 'Nation', both weekly journals of liberal opinion with circulations of about 37,000, the little magazines have an influence far beyond what their circulation might indicate. Their readers are found in scholarly and academic, intellectual and literary circles, and in book publishing houses where the search is keen for new writing talent.

The little magazines are admittedly of a high calibre, sometimes higher than established magazines of extensive circulation. It is not unusual for annual anthologies of the best stories and poetry to include selections from the little magazines.

Besides affording an outlet for new writers the little magazines perform the important function of any advance guard movement in spreading new ideas and new trends and providing an outlet for experimental material and new talent.

Most of the little magazines do not pay for contributions since they cannot afford to, although some of the magazines such as 'Kenyon Review' and 'Partisan' Review pay nominal sums. But their contributions nevertheless are excellent. The magazines are sometimes supported by endowments. An example is the 'New Mexico Quarterly Review' which is aided by the University of New Mexico. Some of them such as 'Partisan Review' are aided by a publishing house with which they co-operate in discovering talent. But most often they are the financial risks of one or more individuals interested in editing a serious magazine without hope of large financial profit. Actual sales are small, the main sales income being derived from annual subscriptions.

A few generations ago most of the little magazines were published on the east coast of the Central States. About 20 years ago they sprouted in the middle west. Today they are published throughout America, 'Partisan Review' and 'Chimera' in New York, 'Kenyon Review' in Ohio, 'Accent' in Illinois, 'Sewanee Review' in Tennessee, 'The Prairie Schooner in Nebraska, 'The Rocky Mountain Review' in Utah, and 'Circle' in California. The life of a little magazine is usually short. A decade is a good respectable length of time, but many of them such as 'Accent' have managed to achieve fame in a few years—this despite the fact that most of them are quarterlies. Sometimes, as in the case of 'Story Magazine' in New York, which published the early work of William Saroyan and other now prominent writers, they achieve such a degree of fame that they leave the field of the little magazine and become an organ in the somewhat rarefied atmosphere which exists between the little magazines and the large commercial ones.

Their format may be exceedingly simple or quite ostentatious, with fine typography and paper, as in the case of 'Kenyon Review' and the 'New Mexico Quarterly Review.' But this does not seem to play much of a role with the editors or the readers, both of whom are devoted adherents of the little magazines so long as the magazines provide writing of intellectual and artistic merit.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4666

Decisive Victory At Okinawa

The long and bitter struggle to wr st Okinawa from Japanese hands, begun March 31—a battle of nagging slowness and brutal exhaustion—is at an end.

Three weeks after the initial landings on March 31, U S. forces controlled three-quarters of the Ryukyu island. They met bitter and bloody resistance when they began a drive to break the enemy defense line in the island's southern sector.

Despite these odds and heavy casualties, American forces finally began to break the line of Japanese defenses, gaining every yard at high cost. By June 4, 1945, they had advanced to within five and a half miles of the southern tip of the island. Although organized enemy resistance was declared at an end by mid-June, the isolated resistance was still strong and bitter.

The Okinawa Island group will be developed into the most powerful advanced base in the history of warfare.

Bases on Okinawa will enable U. S. B-29 Super-Fortresses to increase their bomb loads by one and one-half tons; they could carry ten tons in attacks on Japanese industrial areas.

A U. S. Marine charges forward through Japanese machine gun fire on Okinawa, main Ryukyu (Loochoo) island, 375 miles (600 km.) from Japan.

U. S. landing craft manoeuvre in waters off one of the Ryukyu islands prior to the invasion of Okinawa. These craft are a part of the huge amphibious fleet which has participated in numerous actions against the Japanese.

A U. S. Marine 155-mm. howitzer shells Japanese positions in souhern Okinawa. The gun crew turns away from the blinding muzzle blast which lights up their camouflage net and extra ammunition stacked nearby.

Hovering over the battlefront on Okinawa, the pilot of a sm all U. S. Marine plane observes the white puffs of smoke from U.S. artillery fire and directs thefiring by radio.

A column of American troops marches to the front lines on Okinawa, passing another column filing to the rear for a brief rest before continuing the battle against the Japanese on the main island in the Ryukyu (Loochoo) chain.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MI CHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.